The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 10,271.—VOL. LXIII. FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th instant, at her residence, Wagga Wagga, the wife of H. B. Fitzhardinge, solicitor of a son.

On the 13th instant, at 2, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street, Sydney, the wife of C. Fosse-Andrew, of a daughter.

On the 17th instant, at her residence, Botany-street, Waterloo, Mrs. John Barff, jun., of a son.

On the 20th instant, at her residence, 246, Pitt-street, Sydney, Mrs. William Thornton, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd March, by the Rev. Richard Caldwell, at the residence of the bride's stepfather, Robert Selby, Botany Road, Redfern, second son of the late Samuel Sims, of this city, to Alice Jane, eldest daughter of the late Henry Cox, of Leamington, England.

On the 15th instant, at St. Matthias' Church, by the Rev. W. S. White, incumbent, George White, Esq., of Dartmouth, to Frances Corinda, eldest daughter of Archibald Bell, Esq., M.L.A., of Pickering.

Also, on the 18th instant, at St. Matthias' Church, Merton, by the Rev. W. S. White, Frederick George Weaver, Esq., of West Maitland, to Emily Matilda, second daughter of Archibald Bell, Esq., M.L.A., of Pickering, Denman.

On the 20th instant, at St. Phillip's, Sydney, by the Rev. Canon Stephen, assisted by the Rev. Canon O'Reilly, John, eldest son of Samuel Lang, Esq., of 57, Botany Road, to Harriet Catherine, only child of the late William Charles Guise, Esq., grazier, of Bywong, Gundaroo, and granddaughter of the late William Guise, Esq., of Bywong, Gundaroo, and the late William Hodges, Esq., of Kent and King streets, Sydney.

SHIPPING.

SAN FRANCISCO AND OVERLAND TO ENGLAND.

THE CALIFORNIAN, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMPACKETS, UNDER CONTRACT FOR A TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS' MAIL SERVICE, alternating with the Suez Line at intervals of fourteen days.

The splendid S. S. CITY OF MELBOURNE, 1500 tons, H. Grainger, commander, will be dispatched from SYDNEY, on THURSDAY, the 4th May, at 4 p.m., via FIJI and HONOLULU, thence to SAN FRANCISCO, WITHOUT CHANGE OF STEAMER.

Superior accommodation for Saloon, Second Cabin, and Intermediate passengers. A good table, with attendance, can be relied on, as hundreds can testify who have travelled by this line during the past thirteen months, who admit this route's superiority over all others.

Saloon passengers are provided with every requisite, wines and spirits excepted. Parties proceeding to the United States of America or Europe should avail themselves of this line; as the New Zealand coast is now avoided, pleasant weather and smooth seas can be depended on. The longest time at sea without landing will be twelve days, thereby making the voyage a perfect pleasure trip, cheaper and quicker than by any other route.

Special arrangements will be made with families. 20 per cent. will be allowed on return tickets, available for twelve months. To avoid disappointment, immediate application should be made for berths, as only a limited number of passengers will be taken. For full particulars apply to Messrs. M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the Head Office, Grafton Wharf, H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

THE C. N. Z. AND A. LINE OF MAIL STEAM PACKETS.

STEAM TO FIJI.

The S. S. CITY OF MELBOURNE will leave on 4th May next. Immediate applications for freight or passage to M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street; or at the head office, Grafton Wharf.

H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Adelaide, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30.

TO AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.

TO FIJIS, VIA AUCKLAND.—Steamer early.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonambara, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11; and Collaroy, Monday night, at 11.

TO BRISBANE.—Lady Young, this afternoon, Friday, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Leichardt, Tuesday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Egmont, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO BROAD SOUND AND PIONEER RIVER.—Egmont will take cargo to be transhipped at Rockhampton per Tinonee.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, VIA PORT DENISON.—Boomerang, on or about Thursday, 27th instant, at 5 p.m.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Steamer weekly.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

NO CARGO received for the Steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

On MONDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

Goods received for Martin's Wharf THIS DAY.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.

For GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER via NEWCASTLE, the AGNES IRVING, THIS NIGHT, Friday, at 10.

For the MACLEAY RIVER via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE, taking cargo for the Nanbucca and Bellinger Rivers, with liberty to tranship, the PLATYPUS, THIS NIGHT, Friday, at 8.

For the MANNING RIVER direct, the FIRE KING, MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.

WM. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Sussex-street.

C. AND N. E. S. N. COMPANY'S Steamship NEW ENGLAND, for GRAFTON, via NEWCASTLE, on MONDAY, at 9 p.m. C. WISEMAN, Manager.

Offices—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, calling at all ports.—The steamships ALHAMBRA, GOTHENBURG, CLAUD HAMILTON, OMEO, RANGITOTO, or TARARUA, every week, alternately, via BLUFF and HOKITIKA.

Through tickets, to and from all New Zealand ports, issued by the undersigned.

For rates of passage, freight, and any information, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—Steamship CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at 12 noon.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—S. S. YOU YANGS, SATURDAY, April 22nd, at 6 p.m.

FARES—Saloon, 10s

Steerage, 5s.

N.B.—No cargo received after 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR COMMUNICATION by steamships YOU YANGS, DANDENONG, and MACEDON, which will be dispatched as follows:—

DANDENONG, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, April 21st, at 12 o'clock noon;

YOU YANGS, WEDNESDAY, April 26th;

MACEDON, SATURDAY, April 29th,

From Struth's (late Q. S. N. Co.'s) Wharf, WITH PASSENGERS and CARGO. The saloons are amidships.

FARES, £4; RETURN TICKET, £6 10s.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS.

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in the above vessels, with enclosed cabins for females and families.

MELBOURNE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The regular trading steamship BLACKBIRD, J. Torrance, commander, will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at FOUR o'clock, carrying passengers and cargo at greatly reduced rates.

Fares:—Saloon £1 0 0

Fore cabin 1 5 0

Freight, 12s per ton, according to classification.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—ALCHYMIST, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 8 Lime-st. Wharf.

STEAMER to ATHOL GARDENS daily, from Circular Quay, at 5, 10.30 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Woolloomooloo, at 5.30, 11 a.m., and 3 p.m. Return tickets, SIXPENCE.

NEW 12 feet Copper-fastened DINGY for SALE. Apply G. BOSWARD, 150, Sussex-street.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

KIAMA.—Kiama, TO-NIGHT, at 11

ULLADULLA.—John Penn, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.

CLYDE RIVER.—John Penn, MONDAY, at 11 a.m.

MERIMBULA.—Kiama, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

MORUYA.—John Penn, THURSDAY, 4th May.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS DAILY calling at Cockatoo, Hunter's Hill, Five Dock, Gladesville or Tarban, Ryde, Ermington, Newington, Subiaco.

From King-street, 7, 9, 11; 1, 3, 5; to Ryde, 6.15.

From Parramatta, 6.50, 9, 11; 1, 3, 5.

ABOUT HALF THE RAILWAY RATES.

First-class omnibuses in attendance at Parramatta to convey passengers to and from the steamers to the Park or Parramatta North. Fare, 3d.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—The HAWKESBURY will be dispatched on the 30th April. Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior saloon accommodation of this magnificent vessel.

Dr. Charles accompanies the ship as medical attendant.

For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain SAYERS; or to

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Wool received at Marsden's.

FOR LONDON.—The magnificent clipper ship BRITISH FLAG, A1 at Lloyd's, 1285 tons register, JAMES MILLS, commander, will have immediate dispatch.

Has excellent accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wool received at Marsden's Stores.

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

TO FOLLOW THE BRITISH FLAG.

FOR LONDON.—The magnificent clipper ship, WINEFRED, A1 at Lloyd's.

For passage or freight, apply to Captain LOFTUS; or to

WILLIS, LLOYD, and CO.

Wool received at Marsden's.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship KOSCIUSKO, 1192 tons register, James Lawson, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged; has roomy and well ventilated saloon accommodation, and room for a few intermediate passengers. Apply on board at Circular Quay; or to

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

April 17.

FOR LONDON.

The well-known A1 Aberdeen clipper ship STRATHNAVER, 1017 tons register, Joseph Devey, commander, having the whole of her dead weight and a large portion of her wool down and on board, will have immediate dispatch. Has excellent saloon accommodation, for which apply to Captain DEVEY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

Wool received at Flood's Stores.

14th April, 1871.

FOR HONGKONG.—The new A1 clipper Ship HARBOTTLE, 600 tons burthen, G. L. Wood, commander, will be dispatched about the 26th instant.

For freight or passage apply on board, to Captain WOOD; or to

J. A. BROWN, 21, Bridge-street.

FOR HONGKONG, the Barque ATREVIDA, 457 tons register, H. Kindred, commander, to sail about 30th April.

☞ The above-named vessel is for SALE, either with or without her engagements.

Apply to R. F. POCKLEY, 22, Bridge-street.

TASSO, for MAURITIUS.—Shippers are requested to send in Bills of Lading and Pass ENTRIES at once. No cargo received after noon this day.

McDONALD, SMITH, and CO., Hunter-street.

PASSENGERS by the PRINCE OF WALES, for FIJI, are requested to complete shipments, and forward Bills of Lading, THIS DAY, as the vessel will be dispatched early TO-MORROW.

For particulars apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner; or E. LOWTHER, Sussex-street.

FOR FIJI and FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—The barque RECONNAISSANCE, Captain Watson (detained by request of shippers) will receive cargo at Grafton Wharf, till SATURDAY, and will be dispatched positively on MONDAY next, 24th instant.

For freight or passage, apply on board; or to RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Winyard-street.

FIJI and SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—No person should go to the Islands without taking one of our Fish TRAPS, which we can warrant to catch fish. Testimonials can be seen at Eastway, Brothers, 425, George-street.

FOR LEVUKA, FIJI, AND OTHER SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—☞ The well known clipper brig WESTERN STAR, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

Has superior accommodation for Cabin Passengers.

For all particulars, apply to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR NOUMEA.—The clipper schooner PRIMA DONNA will be dispatched in a few days. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN BLACK and CO., 54, Pitt-street North.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The favourite clipper schooner JESSIE KELLY, A. Gesch, master, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply C. SCHWEIG and CO., 87, York-street.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—FOR AUCKLAND,

☞ The favourite regular trader KATE, L. McKinnon, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

N.B.—Goods received for this vessel free of wharfage.

FOR MARYBOROUGH direct.—☞ The regular trader NATIVE LASS, W. Greenlees, master, under charter, will have immediate dispatch.

Apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR BRISBANE WHARF direct.—☞ The clipper schooner SEA RIPPLE, J. Crosby, master, under charter, will be dispatched TO-MORROW, Saturday, without fail.

Apply to R. J. HARDY, Lime-street Wharf; or JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR MORUYA and TUROSS RIVER (GULF DIGGINGS).—The ketch MAY, in the place of the Uncle Tom, to sail THIS EVENING. Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo.

FOR ILLAWARRA, for TWOFOLD BAY and Tathra, on MONDAY, 24th April. Victoria Wharf.

FOR SHELLHARBOUR.—Peterborough Lass, THIS EVENING, from Caledonian Wharf. S. Nutter, agent.

FOR FREIGHT or Charter, schooner JOHN BULLOCK, 150 tons register. W. Short, Victoria Wf.

ROUND CHARTER WANTED for the new French clipper barque ALEXANDRINE; carries 350 tons dead weight; is now discharging cargo of sugar at Campbell's Wharf in excellent order, where she can be inspected.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

April 17.

MACQUARIE'S PATENT SLIP, NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.

Ships of the largest class taken up for repair, reclassing, survey, &c.

Iron ships cleaned, shipwrights' and smiths' work performed, spars and all other ships' materials in stock.

Experienced diver, with diving apparatus on hand.

D. MACQUARIE, Proprietor.

TENDERS.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the Sydney Office of this Company, until noon on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, from persons willing to supply—

1. Ship chandlery, oils, paints, &c.
2. Stationery, printing, binding, &c.

for six or twelve months, in such quantities as may be required, according to specifications and particulars to be obtained from the undersigned.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street, Sydney.

3rd April, 1871.

TO PRINTERS.—TENDERS required up to Monday next, 12 a.m. for Printing 500 Copies By-Laws for the Perseverance Sons of Temperance. J. P. WALKER, R.S., Westmoreland-street, Glebe.

TENDERS received by Mr. JOHN MADDEN till noon of 20th April, for ALTERATIONS to Robin Hood Inn, Waverley, where plan and specification may be seen.

TENDERS are required until 22nd instant for ALTERATIONS and additions to Shop and Dwelling, 152, South Head Road. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 100, George-street.

MEETINGS.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

A special General MEETING of the above Club to PROPOSE CANDIDATES will be held at TATTERSALL'S, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4.30 p.m.

By order of the Committee,

BUCHAN THOMSON, Secretary.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—Large attendance particularly requested THIS (Friday) EVENING, to commence half-past 7.

GEORGE L. CARTER, Hon. Sec.

N. S. W. PROTESTANT Institute, the Board Meets TO-NIGHT, at 8. J. G. Wilson, Act. Hon. Sec.

TO BAKERS.—You are requested to attend a MEETING of the United Journeymen Bakers, to be held at Mr. P. Tidswell's, Albion Hotel, Elizabeth-street, at 8 o'clock, on the 21st instant. CHARLES WRIGHT, Sec.

FLORENCE FOR THE LEGER.—A MEETING of Losers on the above will be held at J. Driscoll's, South Head Road, THIS EVENING, at half-past 8 o'clock.

SYDNEY EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The Meeting arranged for this evening in the Bourke-street Schoolroom, is POSTPONED till Friday Evening, the 28th instant, at 9 o'clock. W. L. Davis, secretary.

IN ESTATE of E. T. MACKAY, Draper, and Milliner, George-street.

CREDITORS in this Estate are requested to meet at Mr. Sempill's Office, 181, Castlereagh-street, near Kingstreet, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st April, at 3 o'clock.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April instant, in the Company's Office, George street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the Half-Year ended the 31st March, 1871, to ELECT a DIRECTOR in the room of FREDK. FANNING, Esq., resigned, on leaving the colony, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

Sydney, 5th April, 1871.

By the 34th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of Director are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing; to be left with the Secretary at the Company's office.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN BREWSTER, ESQ.,

and

W. H. PALING, ESQ.,

duly qualified proprietors, have given the required notice that they are candidates for the office of Director, in the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company, vacant by the resignation of Frederick Fanning, Esq.

ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

Sydney, 12th April, 1871.

THE CUDGEGONG CINNABAR MINING COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Spring-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of April instant, at 3 o'clock.

To consider and determine upon the propriety of DISSOLVING the Company.

By order of the Board,

W. H. DELOITTE, Manager.

3, Spring-street, Sydney, 3rd April, 1871.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

HALF-YEARLY INSPECTION, by the Lieutenant Colonel Commanding, of the undermentioned Companies, Sydney Battalion, will take place on SATURDAY, the 22nd April, at the Victoria Barracks, viz.:—

No. 4 Company, at 3 p.m.

No. 5 Company, at 4 p.m.

No. 6 Company, at 5 p.m.

Full dress.

Brigade Band to attend.

Spare arms, &c., to be produced immediately after inspection parade, and the Inspection Return (correctly filled in) handed to the inspecting officer on parade.

By command, &c.,

THOS. BAYNES, Captain, Brigade Adjutant Volunteer Force.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.—SUBURBAN BATTALION.—Glebe, South Sydney, Paddington, and Surry Hills Companies.

Position Drills:—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Victoria Barracks, at half-past 7 p.m.

Target Practice—Daily, from 6 a.m. till sunset, as follows:—

Except Saturdays—6 a.m., 3rd class

" " 9 a.m., 2nd and 1st class

" " 4 p.m., 3rd class

On Saturdays—6 a.m., 3rd class

" 2 p.m., 3rd, 2nd, and 1st class.

By command, &c.,

THOS. BAYNES, Captain.

SUBURBAN BATTALION V. RIFLES.—Major's PARADE, SATURDAY, 22nd instant, at Hyde Park, at half-past 3 p.m. sharp.

Full dress, without cap covers; officers in undress.

By order,

JAMES WILSON, Captain, Adjutant Sub. Battalion, V.R.

NO. 4 RIFLES.—Colonel's Inspection.—SATURDAY.—Victoria Barracks.—Members must all be present at a quarter to 3. Those not having full dress must attend in undress. Members unable to attend must forward arms and accoutrements before 2 p.m., or they will be fined. A fine of 2s. 6d. for arms unfit for inspection. Musketry Badges. Efficiency certificates and allowances for rations will be issued.

J. J. DAVEY, Captain.

NO. 4 RIFLES.—Special Light Infantry DRILL for instruction in Bugle Calls, Hyde Park, TO-NIGHT, 7.30. Every member must then return his haversack.

J. J. DAVEY, Captain.

5 CO.—Inspection Parade, Victoria Barracks, SATURDAY, 3.15 p.m. A. O. MORIARTY, Captain.

NO. 6 COMPANY, 1st SYDNEY BATTALION.—Inspection PARADE on SATURDAY, 22nd instant. Every member to attend. Fall in at 3 o'clock p.m., at Hyde Park, from whence company will be marched to Victoria Barracks. Full dress, no cap covers. Rifle and accoutrements to be in clean order and condition.

GERARD PHILLIPS, Captain.

NO. 1 HIGHLANDERS.—DRILL, every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY till further notice. Major's PARADE, SATURDAY.

NO. 2 HIGHLANDERS.—Fall in at the Oak Trees. MAJOR'S PARADE, TO-MORROW (Saturday), at 3.15, undress, without puggarees.

B. THOMSON, Captain.

EDUCATIONAL.

CLASSICS.—Private TUITION; also Evening Classes. C. CUTCLIFFE, B.A., 197, Dowling-street.

MR. CANE'S SCHOOL, STANLEY-STREET.

MR. W. PIETZKER, Professor of Music (pupil of Mendelssohn).—Instruction on the violin, the piano, and in singing, either at home or at the residence of his pupils. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Schools attended to at reduced rates.

106, Harrington-street, Church-hill.

A PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Girls and Boys; guinea per quarter. Mrs. Cutcliffe, Dowling-street.

REQUIRED by a young Lady, competent to teach, Music Pupils; terms mod. 90, Elizabeth-st, North.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to accept proposals for Fire and Marine risks of all kinds, inclusive of hulls; also to issue policies on wool or other produce intended for transmission to London, covering same against fire while in store awaiting shipment.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

362, George-street, Sydney.

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at lowest current rates. E. CHAPMAN and CO., Agents.

MARINE INSURANCES accepted on Hulls, Cargoes, Freights, &c.; policies payable in London, China, India, Mauritius, or the colonies.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., 96, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., No. 35, Cornhill, London.

Insurances accepted for and on behalf of this company

W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent,

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

HENRY JOSEPH HADFIELD, Ventnor, Isle of Wight.—Money coming to you at house. Address MELBOURNE and DALY, Solicitors, Rockhampton.

JAMES IMLAY, your brother is very anxious to hear from you. Address EDWARD IMLAY, 158, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

MR. ALFRED MANN HUBERT.—If the above person, who left England with his brothers more than 20 years ago, will make himself known to the proprietors of this journal, he will hear of something to his advantage.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED.

ISABELLA M'CLELLAND, otherwise MOORE, late of Sydney, in Australia, one of the children of WILLIAM MOORE, of Dambead, in the county of Antrim, deceased, or her husband, is requested to apply to John Moore, of 36, Mark-lane, London; John Moore, of Moore View, near Crumlin, in the county of Antrim, Ireland; or to Henry Milford, solicitor, 54, Donegall-street, Belfast, when she or he will hear something to her or his advantage.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1871.

JOHN MOORE, 36, Mark-lane, London.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Haberdashers, Milliners, and others.

The auction sale of the balance of Messrs. F. B. Palmer and Co.'s stock will commence THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, George-street, and be continued throughout the day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO., Auctioneers.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.—The Dividend of 5 per cent., with bonus of 2½ per cent. for the half-year ending 31st March, 1871, is now payable at the Company's Offices, Pitt and Hunter streets.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

18th April, 1871.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

BENJAMIN BRAUN begs to inform the TRADE that, having taken those very commodious premises, No. 1, Wynyard-street, lately occupied by Messrs. W. G. Whiting and Co., he will open there next week with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, having placed the WHOLE of his PRESENT open STOCK in the hands of Messrs. CHAS. MOORE and CO., for positive sale.

349, George-street, March 29.

BROWN and JONES,

246, Pitt-street,

(formerly Martyn's),

Auctioneers and General Commission Agents. Livery and Bait Stables.

DAILY SALES of Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery, &c., at 11 o'clock. Every attention paid to Stock sent for sale or otherwise. Horses thoroughly broken to harness. First-class stabling, grooms, and fodder. Special conveniences for thoroughbred and imported stock. Strictly moderate charges made in all cases. Horses and Buggies for hire.

N.B.—Horse Sales held at Camperdown.

NOTICE.—Especial attention is called by the undersigned to the moderate rate of charges for LIVERY &c., at their Establishment, 246, Pitt-street, which will be found of importance to any requiring daily or weekly accommodation. BROWN and JONES.

MR. E. READING, Dentist, 126, Phillip-street administers the Nitrous Oxide Gas on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

NOTICE.—All persons TRESPASSING on the ground known as Cobler's Paddock, situated between the Glenmore Road and Barcom Glen, will be prosecuted as the law directs, and all cattle impounded.

OBED WEST, Barcom Glen.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In the Insolvent Estate of JOHN HUNHAM BLATCHFORD, of Araluen, Storekeeper.—Creditors are required to meet at my office, King and Pitt streets, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on TUESDAY, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of April instant, to consider matters of importance concerning the realisation of the assets in the said estate. JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the Will of ALEXANDER M'CALLUM, late of Burwood, near Sydney, Butcher, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court that Probate of the Will of the said deceased be granted to EMANUEL NEICH, of Burwood aforesaid, one of the Executors in the said will named.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1871.

GEORGE FREDERICK BENBOW, 61, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, Proctor for the said Executor.

AUCTIONEERS' NOTICE.—MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, being unable to make arrangements with other auctioneers in respect to selling cattle in rotation, and feeling it to be more to the advantage of both buyer and seller to get all buyers together, have determined to sell cattle at their Yards, Dog and Duck, on WEDNESDAYS, at 10 o'clock, and THURSDAYS, at 1 o'clock.

TO MINING COMPANIES.—The Remfry Patent SEPARATORS for separating and concentrating ores or minerals, are manufactured only by Mort's Dock and Engineering Company, where one can be seen at work, and all particulars obtained.

D. B. PRITCHARD, Consulting Engineer, Melbourne.

CROWN STEAM FLOUR MILLS.—Bread and Biscuit Factory—all kinds of plain and fancy biscuits of superior quality. Families and shipping supplied on the lowest terms.

JAMES SPRING, 161, Castlereagh-street, No. 21, King-street West.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. M. PITT removed from Post Office-chambers to Commercial Rooms, adjoining Greville's. Up-stairs.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

G. LANE, China and Glass Warehouse, from 359, George-street, to 511, George-street South.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. ALEXANDER, from 241, Macquarie-st., to 155, Devonshire-terrace, William-st.

NOTICE.—Mr. JULIUS MEYERFELD has this day retired from our firm, which will in future be carried on by Mr. JOHN MEYERFELD.

Sydney, 13th April, 1871. MEYERFELD and CO.

NOTICE.—J. T. THORNTON, Filter Maker. Filters cleaned and refilled, new taps and sponges supplied. Address 28, Smith-street, Surry Hills.

CITY NIGHT REFUGE AND SOUP KITCHEN, 535, Kent-street South.—From the great and increased demand upon this institution for assistance made by those in distress, its claims are pressed upon the notice of the public. Between 5000 and 6000 meals were given during last month alone. Contributions in provisions and money will be gratefully received by the Manager of the Institution. Subscriptions will be also received by W. A. COOKE, Treasurer, 397, George-street; or by any member of the committee.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—The Person who took from the Phantom steamer, on Friday last, a scarf Paisley SHAWL, will oblige by returning the same.

LOST, Skye TERRIER; chain collar on. Reward at SHIRLEY'S, Hairdresser, 48, Market-street.

LOST.—A small PARCEL, containing letters and papers of no value to any person except the owner. Supposed to have been dropped in Macquarie-street North, Saturday afternoon, the 15th instant. The finder will please return them to E. L. JONES, 193, Macquarie-st.; or DUGUID and CO., New Pitt-st. Reward will be given.

LOST, Bunch KEYS in King or Pitt streets. Reward. Miss THYNNE, 100, King-street.

LOST, Bay MARE, PM near shoulder. Reward at 188 S.

LOST.—Between Bathurst-street and Market-street, a Gold Geneva WATCH. Suitable Reward. Address 311, Castlereagh-street, 2 doors from Bathurst-street.

LOST, between Rose Bay and St. Mark's School, a CAMEO BROOCH. Reward at Mrs. R. P. SIMPSON'S, Darlinghurst Road.

LOST, a Gold STUD. 5s reward. Apply Sir Walter Scott, Bathurst-street.

LOST, a CARTE-DE-VISITE between Hunter-street and the Royal Hotel. Mrs. CAPPS, King-st.

LOST, on the 18th instant, a white male Poodle PUP near the corner of Elizabeth and Goulburn streets. Reward given at 106, Goulburn-street, near Macquarie-street.

LOST, on Tuesday evening, on the South Head Road, a small BROOCH, attached to a blue bow. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to Steadman's, 121, South Head Road.

STRAYED into my Yard, a Bay MARE, black points, bald face, branded PM near shoulder. CHARLES ANDERSON, Napoleon Inn, Kensington-street.

10S. REWARD.—LOST, European MAGPIE. To be left at P. M'CARROLL'S, Botany Road.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF MARRICKVILLE.—To the Owner or Owners of the undermentioned Property.—NOTICE.—That, for the purposes set forth in section 164 of the Municipalities Act of 1867, the following properties have been ASSESSED, and that a rate of One Shilling in the pound upon the assessed value thereof has been levied and imposed by the Council of the borough for this Municipal year:—

1st. Allotment of land, original grantee Edward Laing, situate in Tupper-street, lying between the properties of Messrs. Williams and Garratty. Assessed value, £4.

2nd. Two allotments of land, original grantee Edward Laing, situate in Emily-street, lying between the properties of Messrs. Pillar and May. Assessed value, £5.

3rd. Allotment of land, original grantee Edward Laing, situate in Cowper-street, adjoining the property of Mr. J. C. Molloy. Assessed value, £2 10s.

4th. Two allotments of land, original grantee Edward Laing, situate on the Enmore Road, lying between properties of Messrs. Pillar and Teeson. Assessed value, £6.

5th. 40 allotments of land, original grantee G. Johnston and Edward Laing, situate at Norwood. Assessed value, £63 10s.

6th. 12 allotments of land, original grantees, G. Johnston and Thomas Moore, situate at Norwood, and belonging to the executors of the late Mr. Ingelow. Assessed value, £20.

7th. One acre of land, original grantee Thomas Moore, situate in Chapel-street, supposed to belong to Maudsley. Assessed value, £2 10s.

8th. One acre and 36 perches of land, original grantee Thomas Moore, situated on the Sydenham Road, supposed to belong to one Burrows. Assessed value, £5.

9th. 46 acres of land, original grantee Thomas Moore, situate on Cook's River, belonging to T. D. S. Moffatt. Assessed value, £80.

10th. 34 acres of land, original grantee Thomas Moore, situate on the Terrace Road, belonging to one M'Lean. Assessed value, £7.

G. C. TOMPSON, C. C.

Municipal Council Chambers, Marrickville, 11th April, 1871.

BOROUGH OF MARRICKVILLE.—Notice is hereby given, that an Assessment upon all ratable property within this Borough has been made by the Council thereof, and that a rate of One Shilling in the Pound for the current municipal year upon the assessed value of such property, has been ordered by the Council. Also, notice is hereby given, that a Court of Petty Sessions will be holden at the Central Police Office, in George-street, Sydney, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to which any person feeling aggrieved by such assessment can appeal, on giving seven clear days' notice to the Council of his intention so to do.

G. C. TOMPSON, C.C.

Municipal Council Chambers, Chapel-street, 31st March, 1871.

BUSINESS CARDS.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY (established 1849) for MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, &c. Profits belong exclusively to members. From the magnitude of its resources it is enabled to declare large Bonuses. Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

ADGER, Hair Dresser, has RESUMED business at his late Rooms, 328, George-street, over Mr. Hafer's.

A CARD.—French Glove, Boot, Hosiery, and Mercery Depot.—S. H. LEWIS, 10, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-dentist, corner of Hunter-street and Bligh-street.

A CARD.—Mr. J. E. SMYTHE, Surgeon-dentist, 170, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

CORNS, Bunions, and defective Nails Cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surg.-Chiro., 325, Macquarie-st.

DUIST and SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Concertinas, &c., tuned and repaired. 235, George-st.

ESTABLISHED 29 YEARS.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists. Diploma 1836. Pitt-st., op. Punch's.

H. W. LOVEDAY, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer. Address W. Maddock, bookseller, George-street.

HENRY BUIST, Tobacconist, 101, King-st., Depot for the Cosmopolitan Aromatic smoking mixture.

J. TURNER, Tailor. Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 484, George-street.

MR. J. L. LACHAUME, Surgeon-dentist, 2 Wynyard-square, is in attendance.

MR. J. SPENCER, Surgeon-dentist, 352, George-street, over Mountcastle's. THE PRIZE MEDAL was awarded to Mr. Spencer at the Intercolonial Exhibition, 1870, for Artificial Teeth, and Honourable Mention at the Exhibition of 1869.

W. KING, Pianoforte Maker, Repairs all kinds of Pianos; the most competent tuners. 70, Hunter-st.

W. HOWKE, Tailor.—Best materials, fit, and workmanship. Lowest charges. 88, King-street.

W. AND W. AYTON, House Painters, Paperhangers, 371, Pitt-st. Church Windows to any design.

W. GRIEVES, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, 194, Castlereagh-st.; or Reading and Co., George-st.

THE A. and A. PHOTO. COMPANY beg to inform the public that, in grateful recognition of the support they have received since their establishment in Sydney, they have determined to present the Patrons of their PORTRAIT ROOMS with a collection of Photographic Portfolios, Albums, Special Studies, and Panoramas, worth over Two Hundred Pounds. They have, therefore, much pleasure in announcing that every person procuring a dozen Cartes-de-Visite, executed in the Company's best style, and at the present price (10s 6d), from Monday next, 17th April, till the 30th day of September, shall be entitled to a Ticket for the Grand Gratuitous Photographic Art Distribution, to take place in October. For every additional dozen Cartes an extra ticket will be issued

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

THE PRESIDENT took the chair at twenty-five minutes past 4 o'clock.

THE LATE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

The PRESIDENT reported that he had communicated to Mr. O'Connor the resolutions of the House, adopted on the 12th instant, on the occasion of his resignation of the office of Clerk of the Legislative Council and Clerk of Parliaments. Mr. O'Connor, after expressing his thanks to Mr. Deas Thomson for the kindly spirit in which he introduced the resolution, and to the President for the manner in which he communicated them, thus addressed the House:—

"To the Hon. the President and Members of the Legislative Council.

"Honorable Gentlemen,—A copy of the resolutions in reference to me, unanimously agreed to by you on the 12th instant, having been communicated to me by the hon. the President, I do myself the honour to return my grateful thanks for the kind and honourable manner in which you have been pleased to give expression to your opinion of my past services.

"It was always my anxious desire to exert my utmost abilities in the discharge of any duty devolving on me; and it affords me the highest gratification, as the close of my official career, to find that my exertions were and are appreciated, by those fully competent to judge of them.

(Signed) "R. O'CONNOR."

PETITIONS.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL presented a petition from upwards of 200 merchants and others engaged in mercantile pursuits, and another from twenty-two Custom-house agents, against the Customs Duties Bill.

The petitions were received.

ST. ANDREW'S PARSONAGE SALE BILL.

The House proceeded to the resumption of the debate on the motion for the second reading of St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill, upon which Mr. J. Campbell had moved an amendment that the bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. WEEKES said the charge made against the promoters and supporters of this bill by some hon. gentlemen who opposed it was of the very gravest character—that there was an attempt to divert funds belonging to a trust to a purpose quite different from the purpose of that trust—to divert funds in trust for the erection of a parsonage for a parish towards building a deanery for a cathedral. There could be no doubt that if this charge were substantiated it would be an imperative duty of this House to reject the bill; but he could only conceive that this view arose from a misconception altogether of the facts. We found nothing at all in the papers connected with the proceeding about a parish—nothing at all about parishioners; but we found a great deal about a cathedral. He thought he should be able to show that this bill only proposed to carry out actually the trusts as they were originally framed in their integrity. The origin of this matter was an application made to the Government by the ecclesiastical authorities, not for a piece of land on which to erect a parsonage for a parish; but on the contrary, for a grant of land for the residence of a clergyman for the temporary cathedral. This was the groundwork of the whole matter. The Government granted a piece of land in Liverpool-street, and it was land upon which some one had erected a house, which was mortgaged to the extent of some £500 or £600. The grant therefore was given upon the condition that a certain sum of money was paid. That money was paid to the Government Treasury and a receipt was given, mentioning that this sum of money was received for a building as a parsonage for the cathedral, thus affording additional proof of the terms of the application—that it was for a residence for the clergyman of the cathedral. This receipt bore the name of one gentleman, who now claimed the property for the parish. The grant, too, stated that the property should be held in trust for a clergyman to officiate in the church known as St. Andrew's. Every one knew that the church was better known as the temporary cathedral, and only awaited the completion of the larger fabric when it was pulled down. The minute books of the cathedral showed that the money paid into the Treasury was raised by subscription, and that the funds were aided by subscriptions from the temporary cathedral funds. At every step there was a recognition of the interest of the cathedral in the property. He could therefore see no reason for the grave charge brought against the promoters and supporters of the bill. All the documents shewed that the land was granted as a site for the parsonage of the cathedral. He should have no objection to this matter being referred to a select committee, because he believed it would bear investigation, and that the more it was looked into the more satisfied we should be with the grounds upon which the promoters were acting.

Mr. DARLEY explained that on the occasion when the bill was previously before the House he spoke in favour of the amendment, and suggested that they were rather in the dark with reference to certain grants mentioned in the bill. Since then certain facts and documents had been brought under his attention that proved his former view of the matter to be erroneous, and he begged to withdraw the expression of his intention to support the amendment. The receipt for the money paid stated that it was due to the Government "for premises known as the parsonage house of St. Andrew's Cathedral."

Mr. GORDON intended to support the second reading of the bill for the reasons given by Mr. Weekes, and he confessed he could not see the necessity for again referring it to a select committee.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL said he should have objected to the reading of the receipt had he known it was a copy; and he was aware that one of the subscribers had objected to the receipt on the ground that it mentioned the cathedral.

Mr. HAY complained of the exceedingly unsatisfactory manner in which many of these private bills found their way to this House, without any of the documents upon which they found, and for the contents and purport of which they must rely upon evidence taken elsewhere. In such a case as the present the House ought to see a copy of the deed which might remove all the objections urged against the bill. Whether the bill was carried or thrown out, hon. members might be dealing with it in a manner that might be entirely unsatisfactory to themselves, and notwithstanding the fact adduced in the receipt read, he did not consider that document (assuming it to be correct) as one upon which they ought to rely to set the matter at rest. The phraseology of the receipt was contradictory in speaking of a parsonage for a cathedral. The whole matter appeared to have been arranged in a way not at all creditable to the important and respectable body concerned in it. The present structure was not a cathedral or a parish church, and it could not answer the purposes of both. For his own part, he washed his hands of any responsibility in the matter.

Mr. OWEN said that he perhaps owed some apology to the Council for rising to speak to the question, because he was—from his absence when it was last under discussion—of course unacquainted with what had been said about this measure at the last sitting of that House. At the same time he desired to say that he thought, from what he had heard that evening, that he was perfectly well able to form a correct judgment of the matter under debate, and deemed it right to say that he concurred with his hon. friend, Mr. Hay, as regarded the documents referred to by that gentleman, and quoted by Mr. Darley. He did not think that that receipt was entitled to the weight which had been just attached to it by his hon. and learned friend, Mr. Darley; or that it could be considered as being, in any degree, binding upon the trust, in respect of its reference to the deed of sale. He confessed he did not understand that the position of St. Andrew's as a cathedral could be the same as that of a parish church, believing the position of a cathedral to be utterly dissimilar to that of a parochial church, although both might possibly stand in one and the same ecclesiastical district, and be very close to each other. They all knew Westminster Abbey, and understood its importance and historical significance; but, apart from all that, there could never be any possibility of confounding it with the parish church of St. Margaret's, hard by. (Hear, hear.) Westminster Abbey, as a cathedral, was one thing; and St. Margaret's, Westminster, as the parish church, was another. Land which had been bequeathed to, or that was bought for, St. Margaret's would never, by any stretch of imagination, be supposed to have been left to, or bought for the adjacent Abbey Church. It appeared to him that the Cathedral of St. Andrew, in this city could not be fairly considered to come under the category of a parish church. (Hear, hear.) As to the receipt to which Mr. Darley appeared to attach so much importance, it appeared to him (Mr. Owen) to be a mere receipt passed over a counter, and as such could not possibly be looked upon as in any way affecting a solemn trust. He should be very sorry to have to vote against the bill, but he did not see how he could avoid doing so unless it was first very clearly explained to him that in voting for the measure he would not be acting in opposition to a well-defined trust.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON desired to say a few words before the question was put. And, first, he would beg leave to remind the House that he had, when that bill was last before it, promised to obtain a copy of the original grant of the land as named in the bill, and also of the grant subsequently issued. The original grant was issued by some mistake in the Surveyor-General's Office, and referred erroneously to land that was part of it private property instead of that land it was intended to convey. These two grants he now laid before the House. He (Mr. Deas Thomson) had also produced the original of the receipt which had been read by Mr. Darley and Mr. Weekes. He confessed he could not understand on what ground the validity of all that had been so done could now be contested, and the whole matter reopened. The receipt had been given for money received by the proper officer of the Government, the money being so received for an expressly defined purpose. The land had been bought for one specific purpose, and for that purpose its proceeds were still to be appropriated by this measure. The only change was that the land originally bought should be so sold, and applied to a more suitable site. And whilst he was on this subject, he must take leave to say that he had been much astonished, on a late occasion, whilst that bill was under discussion, to hear an hon. and learned member of that House, whom he had hitherto supposed to be an attached member of the Church of England, applying such terms as "sordid motives," and "dirty trick," to persons of such high standing and unblemished integrity as the Bishop of Sydney, or by implication to that equally respected gentleman, the venerable the Dean of Sydney. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL said that he had not applied such language directly or by implication either to the Bishop of Sydney or to the Dean of Sydney. What he had spoken had had an indirect reference to a corporation, and a corporation, as hon. members knew, had neither soul to be damned nor a body to be kicked. (Laughter.)

Mr. DEAS THOMSON thought that the explanation just given was a very lame one indeed, and such as could not excuse the hon. and learned member's offensive and unsolicited-for language. It was an explanation the more unsatisfactory which it was remembered that the Bishop of Sydney was that corporation. (Hear, hear.) Great stress had been laid on the fact that the bill had been petitioned against by a number of persons, presumed to be acting in the interests of the parishioners of St. Andrew's; but hon. members would be pleased to remember that the petition was, after all, only signed by twenty-seven persons, of whom fifteen had had nothing whatever to do with the subscription for the money to buy the parsonage of St. Andrew's. He did not at all approve of the suggestion that this parsonage should have been thrown into an Equity Court. It was a suggestion all very well for a learned gentleman to make in a professional point of view—(a laugh),—but Equity would soon absorb the whole of the property if they went there with it. It appeared that the parishioners of St. Andrew's themselves were perfectly willing that the bill should pass. He quite agreed with the hon. member (Mr. Hay) in his remarks as to the necessity that there was to watch all private bills that came into that House, but he would remind the House that that measure had already been fully inquired into before a select committee, and evidence taken thereupon in the Legislative Assembly. The bill was, in all respects, exactly suitable to the object for which it had been prepared. He had obtained, in addition to the other documents, a copy of the original petition which was presented to the Legislative Assembly, which document he also laid upon the table. He trusted that the explanations given by Mr. Weekes and other hon. members would cause the House to see fit to consent to the second reading of this bill. He could not conceive that any just reason existed for the House refusing to do so.

The question, that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question, was put and agreed to on the following division:—

Ayes, 9.		
Mr. Docker	Mr. Moore	Mr. Darley
Byrnes	Gordon	Hay
Deas Thomson	Weekes	Holt.
	Noes, 4.	
Mr. J. Campbell	Mr. Richardson	Mr. C. Campbell.
Owen		

The question that the bill be read a second time was then put and agreed to.

The bill was then read a second time.

On the motion of Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the bill in detail.

The preamble was postponed.

Clause 1. "Trustee authorised to sell."

Mr. C. CAMPBELL said that this clause authorised the Bishop of Sydney to sell the property. His first objection was this—that there was not the slightest evidence that the cestuique trusts (the person for whom the Bishop held in trust) wished their trustee to do anything of the sort. It was true that in the extraordinary evidence which his hon. friend only cursorily touched upon, we were told that the Bishop, as the sole trustee, would, if it were not for the trust contained in the grant, have absolute power to sell the land without consulting anybody. Of course the Bishop would have had that absolute power if the grant had been made to himself, and not to him as a trustee. The idea of a solicitor supposing that the members of the Legislative Assembly should affirm that the committee was so totally ignorant of the law as that it was necessary to tell them that if it were not for the trusts the Bishop need not have come to them, was absurd. If the House was determined to pass an Act of this sort, authorising the sale of trust property, it ought first to satisfy itself that the persons for whom the property was held in trust were willing that the property should be so sold. Who were the parties that were examined before the committee? The solicitor for the trust, the architect who was to furnish the plans for the new building, and the Dean of Sydney. The only evidence attempted to be given to prove that the persons for whom the land was held in trust were willing that it should be sold was given by the Dean of Sydney. The Dean was first asked whether he was the chief officiating minister of St. Andrew's Cathedral. He (Mr. Campbell) should have thought that the real officiating minister of the cathedral was the Bishop of Sydney. But when the Dean was asked the question whether he was the parochial minister of the parish of St. Andrew's, his answer was, "I so regard myself." If the body concerned had been inferior to bishops, canons, and other officials, he should then have termed the whole of this affair as a dirty trick. He did hope that before hon. members decided that the trustee should have power to sell the property which had been entrusted to him they would have something like evidence before them that the parties for whom he held in trust were willing that the property should be sold.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said the hon. and learned member seemed to forget that this was a private bill. Notice of it was duly published in the *Gazette*, and it had passed the ordeal of an examination in another place. Therefore all parties interested had had notice as to how their interests would be affected by this bill. The land was conveyed to the Bishop of Sydney as sole trustee. It was in the power of the Bishop, therefore, to act for them. Only twenty-seven of the cestuique trusts had appealed against the bill; he therefore thought hon. members were entitled to consider that a large majority of those trusts were in favour of the bill.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL moved the omission of the following words at the end of the clause—"and shall exonerate him from seeing to the application of the said purchase money, and from all liability as to the misapplication or nonapplication thereof."

Mr. E. DEAS THOMSON hoped the committee would not consent to the amendment, as the words were necessary for the protection of the trustees. He could not conceive any reason assigned or which might have been assigned for the omission.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL hoped the committee would agree to the amendment. He was quite astonished at persons coming there, professing to be Christians, and attempting to take the property away by this bill.

Mr. HOLT said the only effect of the omission of the words would be to depreciate the value of the property. The purchaser would get the benefit of it while the Church would lose. The title would be as good with or without the words.

Mr. DARLEY trusted the hon. member would not persist in his amendment.

Mr. OWEN said it appeared to him that it was dealing in a very rash way with trust property. (Hear, hear.) The property, no doubt, should be for the benefit of the parishioners.

Mr. DOCKER did not see how the bill in any way violated the trust. They found certain property vested in the Bishop of Sydney, to sell and appropriate the proceeds for a specific purpose. The bill gave the sole trustee power to sell the land and apply the money for the erection of a suitable residence, and for appurtenances for the clergyman appointed to officiate in the church of St. Andrews. He did not see where there was a breach of trust involved if the bill passed into law, or any danger referred to by the hon. member.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL said the original trust was for a temporary Cathedral church under the 8 William IV., No. 5, precisely as any other church. There were churchwardens who were responsible for the funds, and subsequently to the passing of that Act there had been another Act passed in reference to the Church of England, in the 30th year of her Majesty's reign. This enabled the members of the Church of England in New South Wales to manage the property of the said Church. He submitted to any impartial man that, after the passing of the Synodal Bill, the measure before being brought before that House, ought to have been submitted to the Synod. If they passed the clause, they would sanction the appropriation of the proceeds of the parsonage, which, he said, according to every principle of justice, the parishioners of the parish should have the right to expend for the next 100 years if they thought fit. They were going to sanction the erection of this deanery. And, again, he might say that a gentleman, who had acted as churchwarden, told him that if the matter came before a Court of Equity, instead of the House, he was prepared to state that, when the receipt was tendered, he refused to take it. Would the committee proceed to dispose of trust property without hearing evidence in proof or disproof of the statements which he had made?

Mr. HOLT said that after hearing strong charges of petty trickery concerning this bill from an eminent barrister, who was a member of the Church of England, he thought that it was incumbent on those who, like himself, were not members of the Church of England, to abstain from taking any part in reference to this bill.

The amendment was negatived and the clause agreed to.

Clause 2, "Trustee to stand possessed of proceeds for the erection of a suitable residence," was agreed to.

Clause 3. "Officiating minister of Cathedral to have a right to occupy residence."

Mr. DARLEY moved the omission of the words "so long as such license shall be in full force and unrevoked."

Agreed to.

Mr. DARLEY then moved that the following words be added at the end of the clause: "but subject to the provision of the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, hereinbefore recited."

Agreed to.

The clause as amended was agreed to.

The preamble and the short title were agreed to.

The House resumed, and the Bill was reported with amendment. The report was adopted.

SYDNEY MEAT PRESERVING COMPANY.

Mr. WEEKES brought up the report of the select committee, together with minutes of evidence, on this bill.

Ordered to be printed.

CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

Mr. DOCKER said that in moving the second reading of this bill it was not his intention to detain the House at any considerable length. Hon. members must be perfectly aware that although their assent was required to any financial measure, yet this was not the Chamber in which the discussion of financial matters generally took place. So marked was that, that it had been repeatedly determined by the Legislature that the Finance Minister should not have a seat in this Chamber. It was, therefore, very evident that he could not be expected to make a speech which would bear the semblance of a financial statement. But he trusted at the same time, if hon. members either in the House or in committee desired him to answer any questions, he should be in a position to give any information which could be reasonably required. No new financial question was contained in this bill, and it was not therefore his intention to enter upon any discussion of the principles on which the financial affairs of this country were based. He did not intend to enter into any discussion of the principles of so-called free trade or so-called protection, for they were not involved in this measure. [Mr. DEAS THOMSON: Oh! Oh!] This measure was introduced solely for the purposes of revenue. He must say that in that little unexpected outburst of virtuous indignation which occurred last night, his hon. friend opposite, who assumed the lead in opposition to this measure, stated that he should be required to be informed of the necessity of introducing such a measure, granting, as he supposed, increased duties of Customs to her Majesty. He was rather surprised to hear that, because a veteran statesman of the hon. member's standing must be perfectly aware of the condition of the colony in this respect. The hon. member must be aware as well as he was of the necessity of introducing a measure of this kind. He should confine himself to a brief narrative of the circumstances which had called for the introduction of the measure. When the Government of which he was a member took office, they found that a deficit had been accumulating from year to year for the last six or seven years. The deficit had increased to a very large amount, and it was considered high time some steps should be taken to get rid of that incubus upon the Administration. The Government felt that it was impossible to adopt any of the measures proposed for getting rid of this debt. They felt that they could not consent to impose it as a permanent burden on the colony by adding it to the debt of the colony. They could not consent to borrow the money for the purpose of meeting expenditure which the law provided should be paid out of current revenue. With these views, the only resource in their power was to obtain the consent of the Legislature to increase the income of the country. The next question which they had to consider was in what shape that increase should be levied. They must either increase indirect taxation through the Customs or impose some system of direct taxation. A very cursory examination was sufficient to prove that the introduction of direct taxation was not expedient even if the assent of the Legislature could be obtained for that course. In a colony like this, with such a vast extent of country, with population so sparsely distributed, it was seen that it would have been impossible to carry out any system of direct taxation without a large staff and a considerable expenditure. Objection had been raised against what was called the immorality of ad valorem duties, but it was seen that the imposition of any tax in the nature of a property or income tax would have laid the foundation of an evil greater than that which was now complained of. There was a conviction that it would be impossible in either Chamber to carry a measure imposing direct taxation. They were therefore forced to resort to the other alternative—to revise the tariff in existence at the present moment. The bill which he held in his hand was therefore introduced to the other Chamber of the Legislature. It was very true that the original proposition of the Government had met with considerable modification. It had come out from the other Chamber in a different shape in some particulars to that in which it was introduced; and the means they expected to have had at their command for wiping off in a given period a considerable portion of this continually increasing deficit, had not been granted to them. Efforts had also been made by the Government at retrenchment in public expenditure. Hon. members who chose to look, unbiassed by party feeling, into the exertions they had made, must confess that they had effected a considerable reduction of public expenditure—both by the retrenchment they had adopted, and also by the suspension of works which were going on. If hon. members would take the trouble to refer to the Ways and Means laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly by the late Government and put it into comparison with the table of Ways and Means and Expenditure proposed by the present Government, they would see that the amount of reductions in the public expenditure for 1870 amounted to very nearly two millions! But with all those attempts at reduction in the public expenditure, they still found that the income of the colony derived from the various sources placed at their disposal were not sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service. With regard to the bill itself, the first part, as far as the 8th clause,—contained provisions ordinarily inserted in bills of this nature. It gave power for the levying of duties on certain articles. The list of articles subject to ad valorem duties had been diminished by every article upon which it was possible to place a specific duty being placed in that list. The original proposition of the Government was, in continuing the ad valorem duties upon a given number of articles, to impose on an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. The articles which were selected to bear this additional burden were almost solely articles of luxury. It was felt that those who consumed those articles were fairly entitled to contribute a larger portion of their means to the revenue of the State. He need not dwell upon this portion of the scheme of the Government, because the other branch of the Legislature—frightened, he thought, by phantoms which they themselves raised—had deemed it inexpedient to levy this duty of 10 per cent. The articles upon which it was intended to levy that duty had thus fallen back into the schedule of those articles upon which it was proposed to levy a 5 per cent. duty. The Government would sustain some loss of revenue by this deviation, but not sufficient to induce them to give up the bill. The various articles in the free list had also been increased. It was the object of the Government in submitting that free list to exempt as many articles as they could which would interfere with those branches of industry that existed in the colony in the shape of manufactories. They did not go to a great extent; but still it was thought desirable, as far as the Government could, to allow goods used in the manufactories of the colony to pass duty free. This bill had another object in view. When the Government had under consideration what changes they should propose to the Legislature in the existing tariff of the colony, they placed themselves in communication with several leading members of the mercantile world of Sydney who were considered as being most chiefly interested. It was mainly in regard to the imposition of the ad valorem duties. They found, in consulting with those gentlemen, that the objection to ad valorem duties arose from the fact that they were said to open a door to fraud on the part of unprincipled individuals; and therefore by the commission of fraud on their part to create undue competition to the disadvantage of the honest trader. At the suggestion of those gentlemen, an attempt was made in this bill to render the law under which ad valorem duties could be collected more stringent than it was at the present time. He would beg hon. members to bear distinctly in mind that the sole object which the Government had in view was to protect the honest trader, and punish the fraudulent importer, and by every means in their power to put a stop to the demoralising influences which, it was said, arose from the importation of ad valorem duties. Having expressed their intention to those entrusted with the framing of all measures submitted to Parliament as the latter was a great measure to those gentlemen whose duty it was to prepare this bill, to embody in it the intentions of the Government. It appeared that in carrying out those intentions the framers of the bill resorted chiefly, though not always entirely, to the Act of the neighbouring colony of Victoria. The clauses which were intended to prevent, if possible, the perpetration of fraud in collecting the duties of Customs commenced at the eighth clause, which contained a declaration required to be made by all parties passing goods through the Custom-house. The clause containing that declaration appeared to have created considerable uneasiness in the minds of those who were engaged in mercantile transactions in this city. (Hear, hear.) The Government had been subjected to considerable (he might say)—abuse—from some quarters, on account of the introduction of this clause. But when it was borne in mind that the object of the Government was to reach the dishonest trader, and not to injure the honest importer, he thought it would be seen that the Government had good reason for the course they adopted. They had been charged with being actuated by a "morbid," if not an "insane hatred" of the mercantile community. That language had been openly addressed to them verbally, and it had also found expression in the columns of the daily Press. The Government were by no means open to any such imputation. They believed that there were in the mercantile community men of unquestionable honour—of high moral feeling—who would shrink from the possibility of being suspected even of a dishonourable act. They had no desire to cast an imputation upon men of that character. It was said that the carrying out of this clause in its integrity would wound their consciences and place them in a position in which it was not desirable any man of honourable feeling should be placed. Since this bill passed the other day in the Legislative Assembly the Government had looked into the question and weighed the objections which had been raised, and they acknowledged that there was considerable weight in those objections. Influenced by these considerations—desirous of showing that they never were actuated by the feelings attributed to them—anxious to show that their object in introducing any clause of the kind was solely to punish the dishonest trader, they had determined to consent to a modification which he thought would remove the serious objections hon. members entertained to this bill. When the alterations were made which the Government were willing to assent to, the declaration in the 8th clause would read:—"I, A.B., do hereby declare that the invoice now produced is the genuine and only invoice of the goods mentioned in the entry, and contained in the packages [here specify the several packages and describe the several marks and numbers as the case may be], and that the value of such goods mentioned in the said invoice and therein stated as [here state value] was, to the best of my belief, the fair market value of such goods at the time of shipment at the place whence the same were exported," &c. He believed that this modification would meet the views of those who had petitioned the House to-day. The only objection he found in their petition was that the declaration should be made upon oath; but he did not understand why if a declaration was to have the same force as an oath, an honest and honourable man could object to an oath being made necessary when a declaration was necessary. The declaration must be as binding as an oath. It was a sentimental objection and could not be founded upon any real grievance. He would beg hon. members to bear in mind that in the law as it now stood the Collector of Customs had power to put an importer upon his oath as to the value of his importations. Therefore, there was no change in the law. In the 9th clause he also proposed to make this change. The clause would begin in this way, "If the importer or his authorised agent cannot make the declaration in the last preceding clause set forth, or if upon view and examination of such goods, or otherwise, it shall appear to the Collector of Customs, or other proper officer, that such declaration is inaccurate, such Collector of Customs, or other proper officer, may declare the said goods," &c. Then the clause at the end was amended by making the final sentence ex proviso. With regard to the 10th clause, in reference to the examination of importer or agent on oath, it had been objected that the clause conferred too great an unchecked power upon the Collector. It was now proposed to insert words that would remove the responsibility from that irresponsible officer to the head of the department (the Treasurer), who was directly responsible to Parliament. It was not intended to make any change in clause 11, which treated of the mode in which goods were to be dealt with if undervalued. But in clause 12 (detention and sale of goods under valued,) the first part would be made to run thus:—"If, upon examination, it shall appear to the Collector that the value of the goods mentioned in any declaration made under the 8th section of this Act has been incorrectly stated in such declaration it shall be lawful for the said Collector in lieu of any other proceeding authorised by this Act, but subject to the approval of the Colonial Treasurer, to cause such goods to be detained and secured, and (within five days from the landing thereof) to take such goods for the use of the Crown, and the said Collector shall thereupon in such case cause the amount of the invoice value stated in such declaration, together with an addition of 10 per centum thereon, and also the duty, if any, to be paid to the importer or owner." It would not be necessary at present to go farther in the matter, which would be best dealt with in committee. He thought he had made the House acquainted with the intentions of the Government, and with their objects in instituting this change in the tariff. He trusted the explanations he had given would lead to an abatement of the opposition which appeared to be threatened last night. Hoping that the Council would agree to the motion, he moved,—"That the bill be now read a second time."

On the motion of Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the debate was adjourned till next Wednesday.

The House at ten minutes before 7 o'clock adjourned till Wednesday next.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 3 o'clock. There being no quorum present at half-past 3, the House was adjourned until half-past 3 o'clock to-morrow. The following gentlemen were present:—Sir James Martin, Messrs. Wilson, Lord, Byrnes, Robertson, Lackey, Stewart, Bell, Weaver, Lucas, Garrett, Dodds, Macleay, Dight, Alexander, Hill, Fitzpatrick, Farnell.

CORRECTION.—Treasury Bills Bill.—In the speech of the hon. member for Newcastle, reported yesterday, an error occurs. The incorrect sentence should read thus:—"The whole of the deficit loan should be funded and borrowed in the English market. There never had been so fine an opportunity for any Treasurer to borrow this money as existed through the whole of last year and at the commencement of the present year when large sums of money were coming into England from the Continent for safety, creating a plethora of money in the market, which could be invested at the lowest possible rate. That opportunity was now gone, peace had been proclaimed and the money so sent for safety would be withdrawn; in addition to which there were very large loans coming on to the market to cover the expenses of the war, which would necessarily increase the price of money, and thus place borrowers in a much less favourable position than they had been for many, many months past."

LAW.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Court Judge SIMPSON.

HUGHES V. MARSDEN AND ANOTHER.

This was an action brought by Enoch Hughes against John Marsden, senior, and John Marsden the younger, trading under the style of Marsden and Son. Plaintiff claimed £5 for commission. Verdict for plaintiff.

COCKSEDGE V. REUS AND WIFE.

This was an action brought by Thomas Zachariah Cocksedge against Christopher Reus, and Mary Anne Reus, his wife. Plaintiff claimed £4 5s. 6d., for money lent and goods sold and delivered. In the judgment of the Court, however, the plaintiff failed to make out his case, and a verdict was given for the defendant.

FILE V. HAYNES.

This was an action brought by Sydney Pile against James Lindsay Haynes for breach of agreement, for money paid with interest, and money had and received. The plaintiff claimed £50 under a partnership formerly subsisting between the parties. Mr. Darley, for the defendant, submitted that plaintiff was not entitled to recover, under the circumstances of the case, inasmuch as—according to his contention—the Court had no jurisdiction. The matter having been argued, the Judge held that the matter had been shown to be within the jurisdiction of the Court. The plaintiff and defendant each gave evidence as to the matter in dispute, regarding some of the facts of which they differed. Verdict for the plaintiff £15. Mr. W. H. Pigott appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Darley, instructed by Mr. W. Russell, for the defendant.

SMITH V. HANCOCK.

This was an action brought by Mary Ann Smith against Robert Hancock to recover £30 damages. There were four counts in the plaint. 1st, for assault and battery; 2nd, for trespass and trover, in seizing and carrying away plaintiff's goods; 3rd, for trespass in breaking into plaintiff's dwelling; and 4th, for that defendant had distrained and had given no notice. The counsel for plaintiff briefly stated the nature of the case to the Court. According to the evidence of the plaintiff, the defendant came, on the 1st of March last, to the house plaintiff then occupied as Hancock's tenant, laid hold of her, shoved her aside, and illegally took her furniture away. She owed him 19s. for three weeks' rent at the time. There was no inventory made by Hancock or by his man. The man, named Edwards, corroborated the plaintiff's testimony. No consent on the part of plaintiff had been given. The attorney for Hancock (Mr. E. J. Cory) defended the action, and relied, *inter alia*, upon the following grounds of defence:—1st. As to the first count of the plaint that the cause of action therein-mentioned was heard and determined by two magistrates at the Central Police Court, Mr. J. Murphy and Mr. James Powell, on the 27th of March last. 2ndly. That, as to the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th counts, the defendant pleads not guilty, and did what was now complained of by plaintiff's leave. And thirdly, that the defendant relied on the statute 11 and 12 Victoria No. 43, and contended that he was justified. And it there, upon the defendant joined issue. For the defence, the defendant, Hancock, being sworn, gave a very different version of the story, denying the alleged assault, &c., and declaring that the plaintiff had consented to all that was done. Smith had said to defendant that he could take the furniture as security for the rent. He had done so, and the things were put into an empty house next door. He (Hancock) still held the furniture as security for the 19s. Hancock's man corroborated the defendant's evidence. It was sworn that Edwards had helped Hancock's man to take the furniture out of the house. This Edwards and the woman Smith both specifically denied. The Judge considered that the probabilities of the case, upon the evidence adduced, left him to infer that plaintiff had consented to the arrangement under which her furniture had been removed. Verdict for the defendant.

BENT V. MURPHY.

This was an action to recover the sum of £12 10s. 10d. for goods sold and delivered. Defendant did not appear. Verdict for plaintiff. Mr. W. H. Pigott appeared for the plaintiff.

OPREY V. THE COMMISSIONER FOR RAILWAYS.

This was an action brought by James Oprey against The Commissioner for Railways for negligence. Plaintiff claimed £30. It appeared that a dray belonging to the plaintiff was unloading hay at the Liverpool Railway Station. A railway engine engaged in "shunting" ran against the dray and seriously injured it; the shock being so severe that one of the wheels was broken off. The question was—had due care been taken by the railway officials immediately concerned, before this accident. Had they called out; or, if they had called out, had or had not the defendant said "all clear." Evidence was taken on both sides, after which, the solicitor for Mr. Oprey submitted that a case had been made out for the plaintiff. This was denied for the defence, it being contended that the accident had occurred through the plaintiff's own fault. Verdict for the plaintiff, £10 10s. 10d. Mr. S. C. Brown appeared for the plaintiff; and M. Pilcher, instructed by Mr. J. Williams, appeared for the defence.

BIRNIE V. M'LEOD.

This was an action for slander, brought by Robert Birnie against William M'Leod, for slander. Plaintiff claimed £200. The evidence proved it to have been more a case of angry and abusive language than slander—said abusive language not being wholly unprovoked. Verdict for the plaintiff, 40s. Mr. S. C. Brown appeared for the plaintiff.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In re Joseph Watson, after repetusal of the proceedings and evidence the objections were overruled, but his Honor suspended the grant of a certificate for nine months from the date of application (20th December).

In re Thomas Lawless, the proceedings of the insolvency (in 1868) were considered; and the Chief Commissioner ordered that after a suspension of three months from the date of application (14th February), and on payment of £2 2s. to the official assignee, a certificate may be issued.

In re Maria Moss, Mr. Stephen applied for, and obtained a rule nisi calling upon the official assignee to show cause why the plan should not be amended by the insertion of a proof of rent as a preferent claim, returnable on the 4th May. The consideration of the plan filed stands over until the same date.

In re Thomas Dawson, the evidence and proceedings having been considered, his Honor ordered that on condition of insolvent paying to the official assignee £7 7s. for the benefit of the estate, and after a suspension of four months from the date of application (7th March last), a certificate may be issued.

Plans and accounts were confirmed in the estates of John Garland, Henry Parkes, and Robert Allen Hunt.

Creditors' directions in the estate of Richard H. F. Kempe were ratified.

SURRENDER.

Alexander Cruickshank, of Darlinghurst, master mariner, out of employment. Liabilities, £26 8s. 6d. Assets, £5 1s. 6d. Mr. Sempill, officialist assignee.

SCHEDULE FILED.

James Miller, of Moree. Liabilities, £1935 7s. 2d. Assets, £1264 6s. 9d.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 21st April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Richard William Cox, third meeting; William John Wilson, and Alexander Christian Hubbe, first or only meeting; Ninian Scoullar, first or only meeting; William Blackburn Lancashire, first or only meeting; Thomas Kerr, first or only meeting; James Healy, first or only meeting; Thomas Proctor Lister, first or only meeting; John Richard Yorke, first or only meeting; David Arnott, third meeting; George Black, third meeting; Liphman Menser, third meeting.

Friday, 21st April, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioners: James Emery Amos Clack, second meeting, at Armidale; William Alfred Hollinshed, second meeting, at East Maitland.

Tuesday, 25th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the District Commissioner: John Lindsay, first or only meeting, at East Maitland.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Tuesday, 25th April, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Johnstone, Edward Willes Layton, Alexander Reid, William John Carter, Conrad Sommer, Gerald Wilmot Raymond, John Ford, adjourned from the 28th March last. Daniel Hall, adjourned from the 4th instant. Henry Harper, adjourned from the 6th instant. Mary Waters, adjourned from the 11th instant. Michael Kearney, adjourned from the 11th instant. William Maguire, adjourned from the 13th instant. Joseph Eckford, adjourned from the 18th instant. Henry Frost, adjourned from the 18th instant.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor and the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Love, Thompson, Penfold, Birrell, and Smithers.

Three persons were fined 2s. 6d. each, and five were fined 5s. each, for drunkenness.

The Inspector of Nuisances this forenoon seized six barrels of salted fish, found by him in the place of business of Samuel Laundrey, of Parramatta-street, stinking and alive with maggots, and brought them before the Police Magistrate, who, on hearing the deposition of the Health Officer that the fish was unfit for human food, ordered it to be destroyed.

Two prisoners were discharged, and one was remanded.

On the summons paper were seventeen cases, of which four were not prosecuted, and one was postponed. James Bell was fined 40s. for using obscene language; and Emma Dudley was fined 1s. for assaulting Martha Booth. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Hackney Carriages, James Donohue was fined 5s. for carrying more passengers than he was licensed to carry; Thomas Hammond was fined 5s. for leaving his proper line of journey; and James Henry was fined 10s. for being drunk while plying for hire. On the prosecution of the Inspector of Nuisances, Benjamin Thomas, William Kelly, and Henry Zions were fined 10s. each, and Michael Maher was fined 40s., for neglecting to keep clean their respective premises. Thomas Burrows and William Taylor were fined 10s. for conveying newly slaughtered meat insufficiently covered to conceal it from public view; and Edward Hulle was fined 20s. for causing a calf to be slaughtered upon his premises, not being licensed for that purpose.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Josephson, Loxton, St. Julian, Levy, and Foote.

Several drunkards were fined in the usual penalty, with alternative of imprisonment.

William Lewis, charged with violently and maliciously threatening Catherine Brown, was bound over to keep the peace for six months, in one surety of £10 and two of £5 each. Gilbert Cameron was ordered to pay a penalty of 20s., in default seven days' imprisonment, for using obscene language in George-street. Mary Powell, convicted of riotous conduct in Barcom-street, was fined 10s., or four days' imprisonment.

SUMMONS SHEET.—There were eleven cases on the sheet. Daniel Robinson, charged with suffering a horse to stray in Ocean-street, Woollahra, was fined 40s., with 5s. 6d. costs. Henry Carment was charged by Henry Booth Moulton with assaulting him. Complainant stated that he went to prisoner to collect a grog score due to him by defendant, who, however, refused to pay it, and after telling him to try to recover it at law, struck complainant on the head with a stick, requesting him to take his payment out of that. A scuffle ensued, and the parties, after rolling in the gutter in affectionate embrace, separated. Defendant was fined 10s., with 8s. 8d. costs. A cross action, Carment v. Moulton, for assault, was dismissed. Douglas Young, charged by John Murphy with assault, was fined 20s., with 6s. 6d. costs; in default, seven days' g

great benefit to the town and district; and an extension of the favour would be hailed with delight. The sky cleared on Wednesday, and since then we have beautiful weather, though a dense fog has rested nightly on our township, accompanied with a very sharp air; our days are, however, beautifully fine, with fresh invigorating breezes. The Upper Bogan correspondent of the *Dubbo Dispatch* reports, on the 9th instant, that the weather has been fine during the preceding week. Cattle are in prime condition, but there are now not many to send away, owing to the great drain on the Bogan herds this season. Sheep are improving in condition, and foot-rot disappearing. The native dogs are more numerous than ever. Hundreds are annually destroyed on the sheep stations, but so long as owners of cattle runs will not poison, the efforts to get rid of the dingo are in a great measure unavailing.

The weather at Braidwood (says the *Monitor*, of the 18th) seems quite settled, with fine days and cold clear nights, attended in the morning with either slight frosts or fogs. The remainder of our potato crops are being dug up, which this season have proved very abundant. Many of our farmers are busily engaged ploughing, and in some instances find the ground very hard, while others have already their wheat in and springing up. The frosts as yet have not been very severe. The orchards have this year been very prolific, particularly apples, which have been very fine; they are mostly picked, and have been brought to market, realising very fair prices. Our wheat crops, as a rule, have been far below the average, and of inferior samples. The hay crops have been plentiful, and where they succeeded in getting them in in dry weather, are of good quality. After the continuous and fearful rains of the last twelve months, we have every appearance of a fine autumn, and we hope, winter. From Wheeo we learn by the *Goulburn Herald* of the 19th instant, that the weather continues fine, and farming operations are being pushed on with vigour. A great breadth of land is already under wheat, and several paddocks are quite green. Should the weather continue favourable the bulk of wheat-ploughing will be finished this month. The ground, however, is becoming very hard, and a few hours' soaking rain would do good. Grass is plentiful, and likely to continue so during winter. Potatoes are also plentiful, and generally of first-class quality. The Hay correspondent of the *Pastoral Times* of the 15th writes:—Last week up until Sunday we had very oppressive weather, but on Monday night, about 10 o'clock, it commenced to rain very heavily, and continued nearly all night. Many persons were confidently indicating a dry season, but so far their prophesies have failed, although one swallow does not make a summer. Ploughing operations have commenced in the neighbourhood, the rain having come just in the nick of time.

ORANGES AND ORANGE-GROWING IN THE PARRAMATTA DISTRICT.

[FROM OUR PARRAMATTA CORRESPONDENT.]

THERE can be no doubt that the cultivation of the orange, both as a means of employment for labour, and a source of profit for capital invested, is one of the chief industries of New South Wales;—and, as containing some two-thirds of the orangeries of the colony, the Parramatta district is fairly entitled to more than the superficial observation it has hitherto received. There are few pursuits requiring more patient waiting, more zealous watchfulness than orange-growing—neither the farmer with his grain, nor the sheepowner with his flocks, have such demand upon their stock of that peculiar quality which made Job famous, as has he who *settles* down upon a plot of land and endeavours to win from it the "golden crop," which, reared for several successive *seasons*, has proved literally a "crop of gold" to many. The preparation of the soil, the careful grafting or budding of the young plants, and the unremitting war against such enemies as beset their youthful existence, is followed by years of patience amidst never-ceasing toil—a vigilance that marks the slightest symptoms of insect or disease until the boughs begin to bear a fair number of the luscious globes, and the money that has been expended gradually finds its way back through another channel. But even in the midst of prosperity, and alert against each shape of vegetable disease or insect pest, there are yet such unlooked-for disasters as continuance of wet weather or sudden and destructive storms. A notable illustration of this is to be found in the terrific hailstorm that visited this district on the 10th December last. On that occasion in one orchard coming under the direct notice of the present writer, and to be taken as the type of many, the thermometer recorded 110 degrees at mid-day, and at 1 p.m. there were nine inches of hailstones on the ground. The damage done by these hailstones was something very great; not only were leaves and fruit most unmercifully hacked and pitted, but the bark was split, and thus a serious injury inflicted immediately upon the vitality of the trees. For a radius of several miles but few orchards escaped unscathed. For years we have had an unprecedentedly wet summer, and this has told most injuriously upon the delicate organisation of the tree, especially in spots deficient in drainage, natural or artificial. The accumulated moisture has dealt a death-stroke in a painfully large number of instances, and has defied all efforts to check its subtle ravages. It will then be seen that orange-growing, with its Arcadian pleasures, is not all sunshine and profit, but that *atra cura* sometimes jumps up behind the saddle of an orange-grower and rides "many a weary mile" with him, just as it does with those who may envy him his seeming prosperity, and what they consider his ready steps to fortune. That it is a pleasant occupation to be constantly working in an atmosphere where "every air is heavy with the sighs of orange groves" is the first thing that strikes the mind of a city-dweller let loose for a day's ramble through the perfumed avenues of his country cousin's orchard; but he gives little thought of the years of anxiety and labour necessary to produce the pleasing result; nor does he probably take into consideration such little matters as over-stocked markets and consequent depreciation in value. Still, with all its drawbacks, the culture of the orange, as we stated in our preamble, is on the whole undoubtedly profitable. Viewing the description of the industry, it is therefore thought that a series of descriptions of the principal orangeries of this district will prove acceptable alike to the orange-growers themselves and the general public. The first orangery on the list is one that has acquired a very high celebrity both in this and neighbouring colonies, where it has frequently been quoted as affording a pattern to all who indulge in orange growing as a business avocation. It is owned by Mr. Edward Pearce, and is entitled

MOUNT PLEASANT.

This orangery is situated at Seven Hills, some six miles from Parramatta, being reached by a road branching off from the Windsor Road at Baulkham Hills, and affording a pleasant drive to the visitor between rows of plantations nearly all devoted to the production of oranges or summer fruit. Mr. Pearce's estate, which takes its name from the eminence on which the homestead is situated, extends over the greater part of two valleys, and the ridges between the orangeries lying two upon eastern and two upon western slopes, all more or less sheltered. The general appearance of the principal grove, clothing the hill side in living green, and framed in by equally suggestive surroundings, reminds the spectator forcibly of a similar scene in Funchal, Madeira. Far away in the distance the eye rests upon object after object of picturesque beauty, the view to the north comprising Castle Hill and its adjacent country; and to the south, stretching across to Prospect Hill, prominent on whose commanding height is Greystanes, the residence of Mr. Walter Lamb. The *tout ensemble* is one well worthy of the artist's pencil, and would doubtless, if in England, have already formed the subject of many a picture. Alighting from the buggy whence we have gazed our fill at these natural beauties, we literally descend to more commonplace details. Visiting the first of the two valleys already alluded to, we are first shown upon its western slope the "lower orchard." This covers about six acres, and contains 500 trees, all nearly thirty years old, and, with extremely few exceptions, magnificent trees, standing some 20 to 25 foot high, and measuring round the foliage a circumference of nearly 50 feet. They are planted with mathematical precision in rows down the slope, the soil being kept as finely chipped and harrowed as though for a flower garden, and the natural drainage aided by three or four wood drains formed of ironbark, laid down in its curled-up state. These drains run both down and across the slope. The few trees not altogether in a healthy state are those whose stems are divided near the base, thus enabling the water to lodge and affect the interior of the trunk. These exceptions placed on one side, the rest of the orchard is in splendid condition, every tree being laden with great clusters of fruit, without a spot or blemish of any kind. The average yield from the trees is calculated by Mr. Pearce at ten cases, eleven and a half to twelve cases being occasionally picked from some extra-prolific trees. Adjoining the lower orchard on the same and opposite slopes are several other plantations. One of six acres is half filled with 3-year old mandarin trees; the other half consisting of navel orange and Lisbon lemon trees. Another of four acres has young trees planted but last year, while just below it is a third plantation, containing four acres of 2-year old trees. These are coming forward splendidly. Returning to the ridge separating the two valleys we pass through a ten-acre orchard of summer fruit, including three acres of quinces. The second valley, which more immediately adjoins the homestead, is the principal feature of the estate. Its eastern and western slopes, to the extent of forty-seven acres, are occupied by plantations of young trees, six acres containing 600 common orange trees, "grafted standing" on lemon stocks; 11 acres being occupied by 300 Lisbon lemon and mandarin orange trees, grafted four years since; 16 acres by 1500 three-year-old seedlings; and the remaining 15 acres containing 1500 seedling trees, ten years of age, standing at least fifteen feet high, and measuring thirty-five feet each in circumference. These trees are planted in long avenues, at equidistant intervals, and form a sight that probably cannot be surpassed in any other orchard in the world. The care that is bestowed upon them is evident in their healthy look, their dark leaves glowing as though polished, while between them peep myriads of green globes, soon to turn to gold and shine out in bold relief against the glossy background of foliage. But not only are the trees themselves thus cared for, but, to guard them from any extraneous interference with their healthy growth, the soil between them *is* kept in *as* trim condition as a *pleasance* in the reign of good Queen Anne. Order and symmetry everywhere prevail. No dead leaves or broken twigs, or fallen fruit, litter the ground. Every inch of its surface is harrowed, chipped, and raked as though Nature performed a daily toilette, and combed her own hair, after the manner of her civilised human children. But these results are not of spontaneous growth, for between the trees are to be seen men busily at work, rendering neatness doubly neat, humouring their Mother Earth into the placid smile we see her wear, and which so well becomes her. We walk from one end of the scented arcades to the other. Everywhere the same order, the same vistas of dark green cones, trim, glossy, and looking wondrously cool beneath the beams of the afternoon sun. In reply to queries, Mr. Pearce informs us that he expects these trees to average at least six cases each in a good season, and as they appear to be loaded now, we see visions of vast storehouses laden to the beams with Hesperidian fruit, to afterwards disgorge the same for the benefit of thirsty, dust-clothed, sun frizzled thousands. Mr. Pearce further tells us that the trees have made much "wood" this season, and further-wise that the weeds were a worse pest than ever last summer, and sprang up disagreeably hearty and strong after each successive shower. The orchard we have just described has only one drain through it, the natural slope of the land trending towards a creek at the lower end of the orchard sufficing to carry off all superfluous moisture. The soil of the estate is of a good dry pliable nature, with a depth of about eighteen inches, and a substratum of shale. With regard to disease and insects, Mr. Pearce does not seem to have suffered much, however loudly some of his neighbours may complain. He looks closely after the trees once a month, and gives them a touch of Gishurst's compound when required, and he generally finds one dose of this suffice. He sees the white coccus and the red scale occasionally, and one or two trees may be temporarily affected with a disease that blackens the leaves and arrests their growth; but with a little judgment and care things are soon brought back to their normal state, and all goes smoothly again. Very little manure is needed on the plantation, but when he does use such a stimulant, Mr. Pearce prefers farm-yard manure above all others. This, then, is Mount Pleasant and the Happy Valleys, either of which, had Rasselas known, he would never have longed for wings. By reckoning up the number of cases of oranges to be packed from the full-grown trees only, which have figured in this article, the reader will not take long in arriving at the conclusion that with Mr. Pearce at least, the "lines have fallen in happy places." In conclusion we cannot help thinking, before quitting the subject for the present, that in addition to their other noble efforts to further the industries of the colony, the Agricultural Society might well appoint a committee of competent judges annually to inspect the principal orangeries, and award prizes to those found in best order, and evincing the bestowal of the greatest care, as well as producing the largest crop. In the event of their so doing we think Mr. Edward Pearce, and Mount Pleasant, would be two prominent names in the prize list.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—On Wednesday, the 12th, and Tuesday, the 18th instant, Mr. and Mrs. George Darrell, gave two pleasing entertainments. The programmes were lengthy, and comprised some of the best tragic and comic selections from Shakespeare and other standard dramatists, as well as some excellent vocalisation by Mr. Darrell. The hall was crowded on both occasions by highly appreciative audiences.

REVISION COURT.—Tuesday.—Before Messrs. Ascough (chairman), Johnston, Tuckerman, Day, Terry, Powell, M'Quade, Richards, Ridge, and Dick, Justices of the Peace. The Windsor list was revised first, when, at the request of the parties concerned personally, or represented by their attorneys, Mr. Walker and Mr. Coley, the qualifications of 140 persons set down as "residents" were changed into "householders" or "freeholders," in order to avoid any question as to their right to vote at the ensuing Municipal Election. On an objection lodged by T. S. Rowthorn, the name of Henry Moses, M.L.A., for a freehold in Macquarie-street, was struck out, it not being of the value of £100. The committee appointed at the public meeting appeared to watch the proceedings. The Hawkesbury list was then revised and three new names added on application; there were no objections. The whole proceedings excited considerable interest in the town. A publican's license was granted to Mr. John Markwell, on the application of Mr. Walker, for the Raceourse Hotel, Richmond Road.

CHURCHWARDENS.—On Easter Tuesday, at the Episcopalian Denominational schoolroom, the following gentlemen were re-elected churchwardens:—Mr. Coley for the minister, Mr. White for the trustees, and Mr. Johnson for the people.

The weather is keeping all that could be desired. The farmers are still busy getting in the corn, and some of the new grain has already been sent to market and realised good prices. Though business in the town is dull, all outside are at work, and if the present favourable weather continue, no doubt a considerable commercial change for the better will be produced. By the way, I was told by a farmer who cultivates something like sixty acres of land that last year he lost fifteen acres of splendid oats because he could get no one to cut it, although he offered £1 an acre for cutting and tying up, and that one man might very comfortably have mown two or three acres in the week. Though the job was offered to several of the unemployed none would accept it because the crop was a heavy one. It was eventually set fire to, by the order of the proprietor, to clear the land. When there are so many idle and looking for work, with their tale, this seems almost incredible, but, nevertheless, perfectly true.

April 19.

OCCUPATION OF LAND IN QUEENSLAND.

OUR Brisbane correspondent states that a return has been laid before Parliament, showing the amount of land taken up under the Act of 1868, during the three years ending the 31st December last, and the various heads under which the selections were classed. The return is interesting, inasmuch as it gives some idea of the progress of settlement and occupation during the years referred to, and I therefore append a digest which appeared in this morning's paper:—

In the Brisbane district there were 385 conditional purchases, consisting of 8735 acres of agricultural, 11,122 first-class pastoral, and 112,247 second-class pastoral land. During the same period there were 425 homestead selections, consisting of 7724 acres of agricultural and 27,895 acres of pastoral land, in addition to which there were seventeen pre-emptive purchases, amounting to 330 acres of agricultural, 465 first-class pastoral, and 6468 second-class pastoral, making a total of 827 selections, and 174,986 acres. For this land there has been £4599 paid for survey fees, and £4227 7s. 10d. in cash and £1003 15s. 1d. worth of land-orders for rent. In the Beenleigh (Logan) district, during the same time, there were 117 conditional purchases, consisting of 3232 acres agricultural, 2074 acres first-class pastoral, and 18,596 second-class pastoral. 171 homestead selections, consisting of 5062 agricultural and 10,539 acres of pastoral land, with 7 pre-emptive selections of 116 acres of agricultural, 164 acres first-class pastoral, and 1490 acres second-class pastoral. The total number of selections in the Beenleigh district was 300, the total area 41,273 acres; the amount paid for survey fees, £1479 13s.; for rent, there was paid £1149 9s. in cash, and £221 19s. in land-orders. In the Ipswich district, during the same period, there were 592 conditional purchases, consisting of 25,388 acres of agricultural, 52,733 acres of first-class pastoral, and 191,017 acres of second-class pastoral. There were, in addition, 638 homestead selections, 15,185 acres agricultural, and 39,882 acres of pastoral land taken up under this head. There were also 48 pre-emptive purchases, including 5384 acres of agricultural, 10,497 acres first-class pastoral, and 11,178 acres of second-class pastoral. The total amount paid for survey fees at the Ipswich Land office was £8065, and for rent £7796 5s. 5d. worth of land-orders and £4107 10s. cash. Thus in East and West Moreton alone there has been 2405 selections of land. The area selected is 567,523 acres; £14,136 13s. has been paid for survey fees, and for rent £9484 6s. 10d. in cash, and £9021 19s. 5d. worth of land orders have been received. In the Darling Downs district, at the land offices of Toowoomba, Dalby, and Warwick there have been 566 conditional purchases, and the area included in these is 78,118 acres agricultural, 229,885 acres first-class pastoral, and 276,580 acres second-class pastoral land. 162 homestead selections have been made in the same district, of which 2865 acres have been agricultural, and 12,462 acres pastoral. Sixty-two pre-emptive selections were made, comprising 37,109 acres agricultural, 16,390 acres first-class pastoral, and 5570 acres second-class pastoral. The total area of land selected in the Darling Downs district therefore amounts to 659,077 acres in 790 selections. The amount paid for survey fees, £7786 6s. 6d.; and for rent, £19,489 10s. 8d. in cash, and £8626 19s. 10d. worth of land-orders. In the Wide Bay and Burnett 118,706 acres have been taken up by 406 selectors; in the Port Curtis District, 165,314 acres by 302 selectors; in the Kennedy 107,926 acres by 245 selectors; in Cardwell, 16,767 acres by 53 selectors; and in the Burke district, 1264 acres by four selectors. The grand total of land taken up under the Act therefore is 1,636,577 acres in 4205 selections. Allowing a considerable margin for selections for purely pastoral purposes, more especially on the Darling Downs and the Northern districts, there is still left a sufficient number to prove that permanent settlement is proceeding at a satisfactory rate under the Act of 1868, and that an increasing number of persons have faith in the agricultural capabilities of the colony.

THE SEVEN MONTHS' CAMPAIGN.

THE *Kiel Gazette* thus reviews the seven months' campaign:—"In the present war 23 battles have been fought, their order being—Wissenburg, Worth, Spicheren, Pange, Mars-la-Tour, Gravelotte, Beaumont, Sedan, Noisseville (before Metz), the three battles of Orleans, Amiens, Champigny and Brie (before Paris), Beaugency, Bapaume, Vendome, Le Mans, Belfort, St. Quentin, and the great sortie against St. Cloud. At Gravelotte nearly half a million of men confronted each other—viz., 270,000 Germans against 210,000 Frenchmen. At Sedan there were 210,000 Germans against 150,000 French, and in the third battle of Orleans 100,000 or 120,000 Germans against 200,000 or 240,000 French. The disparity of numbers was greatest at Mars-la-Tour and Belfort. In the former 45,000 Prussians fought from 8 a.m. till 4 p.m., at first, against 160,000, and by noon against nearly 200,000 French. In the latter nearly 30,000 or 36,000 Prussians and Badeners confronted 90,000 to 120,000 French. The three battles before Metz—Pange, Mars-la-Tour, and Gravelotte—show the largest losses on both sides, the loss of the Germans in the second being 600 officers, and 17,000 men. Of all the battles during the past century, only the storming of Plan-chenoi in the battle of Belle Alliance, Borodino Eylau, and Zorndorf can rank in the same category with the battles before Metz. There have been 49 engagements, some of them resembling battles, and 20 successful sorties, including Paris, the first stronghold in the world, and Metz and Strasburg, fortresses of the first rank. Only Belfort is at present besieged, while Bitche is invested, and Maubeuge, Givet, and Cambrai are masked and watched."

EXECUTION OF FIFTEEN COOLIES AT MACAO.

FIFTEEN Chinamen were beheaded on February 7th, within Chinese jurisdiction, near Macao, for the alleged murder of the captain and crew of an "emigrant" vessel, conveying them from Macao to Peru. The special correspondent of the *Overland China Mail* gives the following account of the dreadful spectacle:—

Your special does not here refer to the scene near Tienpak on board this now well-known coolie vessel, but one which presented itself nearer our own shores, viz., the execution of fifteen of the alleged mutineers and murderers, near Macao, yesterday, the 7th February. On Monday evening the news spread round the Holy City that next day an execution on an unusually grand scale was to take place on the other side; and as this peculiar form of excitement does not often come within reach of the opponents of capital punishment, considerable interest was felt as to this hurried and involuntary transfer of fifteen human beings from time to eternity. The doomed men were to arrive that night in H. I. C. M. gunboat Chun-hoi (Captain Demée), and they were to be beheaded at noon on Tuesday. Pic-nic boats and sampans were therefore got ready, and the conversation of the city turned upon Celestial horrors past and future.

Your special was one of a party in a large pic-nic boat, which, though belonging to a gentleman in Macao, flew the Spanish flag in honour of the Spanish Consul, who was one of the passengers. The execution ground was on Lappa Island, nearly opposite the Barra Fort; and as we pulled across, we could see three Chinese gunboats, with steam up and ready for any service—the Feiloong (Captain Wright), the Chingtsing (Captain Bessart), and the Chun-hoi, in which were fifteen prisoners. It was a bright clear day; and a fine view of Macao from the Lappa side was obtained, with its hills, its forts, and its towering white cathedrals. On a little knoll by the shore was to be seen a three-cornered, red-edged white flag, stuck into an open grave, around which was gathered about a score of the most abject apologies for soldiers that I ever saw. They were mandarin retainers from Canton, but presented the most miserably seedy appearance imaginable. A yellow face appeared under a dusty, dirty bamboo-hat, but there was no martial fire in the eye or decision in the nerveless mouth. The jackets were of a faded red, something between brick and coffee colour; and the wearers carried rusty old muskets and aged-looking pikes with a forlorn sort of air. Two or three officers sat on a deal form, engaged chiefly in rubbing their noses with a handkerchief they had handy in their capacious sleeves; and they did not inspire the notion by any means of being able to lead a forlorn hope or a storming party to death or victory. Little bits of chaff were being indulged in relative to the approaching spectacle, when a gunboat was seen to move from Barra Fort towards the shore. This was the Chingtsing, into which the prisoners had been transhipped, and on board of which the French Consul (M. Dabry) had taken his station, as evidenced by the French flag flying at the fore. A boat which put off, landed M. Dabry and Captain Wright some distance from the spot chosen by the Chinese armed men before described, and consequently our Chinese army shifted ground, followed helter-skelter by the assembled crowd. The new site was a little horseshoe bay, the shore of which formed a natural crescent-shaped grand stand. This was very speedily covered by nearly a thousand people, Chinese and Portuguese; while a large assemblage of sampans and tanka-boats lay just abreast of the spot on the beach selected for the execution. M. Dabry found that no coffins had been provided for the bodies, and as he insisted upon this sign of civilisation being displayed, considerable delay was occasioned—a fact which, spite of a hot sun and an absence of restorative beverages, was meekly recognised by an expectant public. Noon passed, and 1 o'clock brought nothing to satisfy the curiosity of the crowd. Various flying visits were made by officials arrayed in blue and gold, the reason for which did not clearly appear; but by 2 o'clock the coffins arrived, and were laid out "like open presses" on the beach, open and ready for the bleeding freight, while a couple of baskets were also in readiness to receive the heads of the miserable victims.

During these preliminaries on shore, the prisoners were being pinioned on board the gunboat, all the arrangements being under the special superintendence of the French Consul for Canton, who has taken a very active part in bringing the men to justice. The prisoners had received good food during their trip from Canton, but one of them asked for more chow-chow when he was being tied up. An officer standing by smoking his Havana said it was no use eating just before execution; upon which the wretched prisoner asked for the cigar from the officer's lips, as a last pleasure in life. The cigar was given him, and with his arms pinioned behind him, he puff-puffed at the weed until it was time for the removal of the condemned.

About half-past 2 o'clock, two sampans bearing the fifteen prisoners and their guard put off from the gunboat, and moved slowly towards the shore; the executioners were waiting expectant on the beach, having nothing whatever to prepare. On grounding, a plank was placed, on which the victims descended, each attended by his guard; and now the European section of the assembly began to brace up and prepare to face the event. Some walked about uneasily, and others (with folded arms) fixed their feet into the sandy beach and assumed a martial air. The Napoleonic position appeared to be the most effective, as most of the others flinched and turned away when the bloody work began. But the victims are being placed, and we must watch them. They are miserable-looking, unshaven wretches, in rags and tatters, filthy and untidy; they have a wan and death-like look as they pass in measured step as best they can, fettered as they are with the usual chains of the condemned criminal. Evidently for them the anguish of death has passed, if it ever existed. They are so pinioned—over and under the shoulders and behind the back—that the neck is pushed forward on assuming the kneeling posture; and they await the unlocking of their neck-chains with the listless indifference of men already unconscious. In a kneeling posture they are placed one by one in a double row, facing the crowd, with their back to Macao; and were it not for the tattered wretchedness and the gleam of the swords, you would be apt to fancy that the man with the jaunty air and his sleeves rolled up was arranging the company for one of our parlour games. The jaunty executioner—there are three altogether—is a self-possessed, active, managing fellow, who goes about his work in a most energetic and direct manner. As we have said, he rolls up his sleeves with a determined sort of air; he is none of your namby-pamby men, but a veteran executioner, who has rolled away his five thousand heads and attained to a distinguished rank—is possibly at the head of his profession. Now all are placed but one; and the jaunty executioner sees to his glittering blades, one of which he dexterously sticks into the grass plot on the beach just opposite the head of the kneeling line, a second about the centre, and the third about opposite the last couple in the double row. Then, standing with his arms akimbo, he awaits the completion of his number. There is a difficulty here; the key of the chain is lost or broken, and the horror is prolonged. The officers and executioners are busy bustling round this poor man's neck, when a gallant officer draws his sword to force the Chinese lock; the prisoner winces, thinking his hour is come, but is reassured; and the lock having been, as it were, picked, he is placed among his dejected compeers. It was pitiable to see the side glances cast by the fourteen, whose necks were bent for the knife, while the last man was being loosened; and one fellow who is reputed to have killed the captain looked upon the matter as a piece of bungling delay. He apparently wished to get away, and looked boldly and fretfully at the executioners—a bearing he maintained until he bent to the last stroke and gave his last twitch. Now all is ready, and an uneasy tremor passes over the foreign spectators; while the jaunty man moves round lightly and lithely as if he were hurrying to get ready a joint for his master's dinner. Not a word is heard; the victims silently await their fate, and one or two are seen as if whispering a last regret. But an order comes from the French officer in charge; they have to be faced about, away from the multitude and looking towards Macao. This is done in a rough-and-ready manner by the jaunty man; and the suspense is now at an end. The bloody work begins. An assistant lays hold of the arms of the front rank; and the jaunty man points his sword over the neck to take aim. A dull "thud:" a heavy fall; a swashing sound, and a head rolls under the body which has fallen forward. You no sooner recover from this horrible thrill, and the crimson spouting from the headless trunk is still transfixing your gaze, when the jaunty man (now in his element) is seen wading through amongst the bodies as in a cabbage bed, making ready for the second victim. You turn away in disgust; and your ear is then pained with the second dull sound, half hollow and half solid. This head rolls some distance from the body, having been severed by a clean cut; and the helpless trunk follows it, trying to catch it with the stream of its own life's blood. Three, four, five of those dull, slicing knocks; and the same number of heads roll on the grass; one body catching its own head in its bosom, and others, with glassy eye and stern, agonising visage, looking on the headless trunks with faces upturned and bloody. The jaunty man wiping his sword on the rags of the quivering trunks, loses no time in his horrible work; and taking a fresh sword when the other became dull of edge, he hurries through the lines, now and again bullying the woebegone wretches for not assuming the proper position, and then, after sweeping off their heads, wiping first with his hands and then on the jackets of the dead, the reeking gore from his razor-like blade. One or two heads hung by an integument, and dropped in a rough-and-tumble sort of way; but the last man hacked was the most shocking sight of all. From much hacking the sword got blunted, and the fatal blow caught his neck about two-thirds down; he fell, no doubt, as senseless as his fourteen predecessors; but the head was still attached, and he gaped and gasped as if life had not left the body. It was sickening, and many turned away retching like sick men. The officer in charge ordered that the head should be severed; and then began a process of the jaunty man's outdoing in horrible cold-bloodedness anything he had yet done. He began to saw, cut or hack through the unsevered bones or tendons, like a butcher in a shamble, in an unmoved manner that was perfectly shocking; and when finished, he slapped the bodies with his blade—to clean his sword, I suppose, but with an air that he had successfully added fifteen more heads to his other achievement of five thousand.

So soon as this last horror was perpetrated the crowd dispersed, except a few morbid curiosity-hunters, who stayed to see the trunks stowed away into the narrow Chinese coffins provided for them. Several of the Chinese scuttled off as soon as the first or second head had bitten the dust; and this was remarked as a curious circumstance, seeing that feeling or sentiment is at a discount in the Celestial character—fear must have been the passion appealed to, and they skurried off accordingly.

The victims of this horrible "happy despatch" are said to be villians of the deepest dye; they may be so; but certainly the biped whom I have styled the jaunty executioner will never command more of my respect than the lowest murderer existing. To fail in commanding any man's respect will, I dare say, not put him to much inconvenience, as his business is evidently that of a human shambles-man, and strangely he appears to relish it with that gusto often assumed even in the slaughter-house. The picture of that quivering and bleeding heap is simply hideous; and the remembrance of the slicing "thud;" the helpless, quivering, nervous mass; the gaping and bloody heads; and the perfectly horrible gaspings of the lacerated throat after it was gashed and severed,—this can never be effaced. But the physical or outside horrors were as nothing in comparison to the frightful and hideous moral deformity which the tone of the entire proceedings revealed. The glaring feature of the whole affair was the absolute and utter indifference, coolness, and unconcern with which the execution was managed. There was no ceremony, no imposing spectacle, no surroundings whatever. The executioner felled the prisoners precisely as if they had been so many oxen; and the disgusting air of indifference, cold-bloodedness, and unconcern was heart-sickening; while the total absence of any sentiment concerning the sacredness of human life or the momentous importance of forcibly taking it, was a more pitiable picture than even the chamber of horrors I have here attempted to describe. The bodies would have been left unburied had not M. Dabry insisted that this should not be. There was an utter want of solemnity; there were no imposing preparations or marks of respect for life or death; nothing but an oppressive display of commonplace prosaicness, which hung over every detail of the scene. And without straining any point, I have little hesitation in saying that this reveals a national characteristic the political bearing of which our present legislators and rulers have as yet failed fully to comprehend.

Two inferior mandarins were present from Canton to witness the execution, though the arrangements were mostly supervised and directed by M. Dabry, French Consul at Canton. A company of marines from the Feiloong served to act as a guard, in company with the "seedy" boys from the Canton mandarins, and a party of men from the two other gunboats were ranged in line around the execution ground. The whole time occupied by the executioner could not have been over five minutes; and the crowd then dispersed like clouds before the sun. This is the first decapitation scene which has taken place near Macao for very many years.

PRIMARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Mr. Parkes, in his speech on moving the second reading of the Public Schools Bill, referred to the system of popular education in Holland, as being probably *the most complete system in the world*, and took some pains to describe it. From the account thus given it appears that in 1806 the Government of Holland took up the subject of supplying education in the form of *primary or elementary instruction* as a duty, upon which none was held by it in higher estimation. It accordingly established schools for *primary or elementary instruction*; and after carrying them on successfully for many years, it established also *secondary or superior schools*. Thus popular education in Holland embraces schools of two distinct classes, primary and secondary; and the latter are further separated, into four sub-divisions—the first, schools with a two years' course for those who are to live by some handicraft, trade, or by agriculture; the second, schools for boys who desire a good, but not learned education, some with a three and others with a five years' course; the third, Polytechnic schools, for those who mean to devote themselves to the higher walks of manufactures, engineering, architecture, &c.; and the fourth Agricultural schools, for those who desire a thorough knowledge of that science. Now, this graduated system of schools has for its object, as observed by Mr. Parkes, "*to fit every man for his calling*," and this is sought to be accomplished by placing each child to be educated in the grade of school suitable to the position of life which he is likely to occupy—a selection which must, of course, to a great extent be ruled by the position in life of his parents. I may mention in passing that the educational system of Prussia is not very dissimilar to that in Holland. I have thus referred to both in order to show that a Government when taking up the duty of educating its subjects should start with the establishment of a complete system of *primary instruction*, and not mix that up with a higher or secondary instruction, although in process of time it may deem it right to take this latter also under its care. The difference between the two classes of instruction is obvious enough. Primary or elementary instruction may well be afforded freely to all in performance of a general duty, owing by a Government to its subjects, but different considerations, and depending on various circumstances, enter into the question of extending Government aid to secondary or higher class instruction. As a matter of fact, it was primary or elementary instruction which the Government of Holland took up as a high duty, and the secondary schools were only engrafted on it as a matter of social advantage. So when the authority of Lord Macaulay is invoked to show what is the duty of a Government in the matter of popular education, the passage cited runs thus:—"therefore it is the duty of the Government to take care that *the common people shall not be grossly ignorant*." Here reference is clearly made to primary or elementary instruction, not to the secondary or higher class instruction which in this colony is sought to be mixed up with it. Mr. Parkes, too, himself, in the speech referred to, states the duty of the Government to be to do something for the purpose of extending instruction to those who *do not possess the advantages of education*; and having imagined (for it was purely imagination) one hundred thousand children, "*with no provision whatever for their instruction*," he presses that it is the duty of the Government and Parliament to reach "those destitute and neglected children," and supply them with the means of instruction. In reference, too, to expending money on those already under educational training, Mr. Parkes says,—"It must be wrong, nay, positively sinful, to expend a single shilling unnecessarily upon educating fifty thousand children, so long as one hundred thousand children are destitute of education." Can it be seriously imagined, in spite of any big words which Mr. Parkes may have uttered about improved education, that it was anything beyond primary or elementary instruction which these destitute children were to receive before a farthing more should be expended by the Government on those children who were already at school? When, indeed, primary or elementary education has been placed within the reach of all, then a Government may deal with the question of supplying instruction of a higher description. What, then, I maintain is this, that the "superior schools" to which the President of the Council of Education refers in his speech at Kiama, and the introduction of a higher class of instruction (Latin and Mathematics and French, for instance) into Public schools generally, are all (speaking educationally) in excess of primary or elementary instruction, and take up the work of advanced or secondary schools; that the Government of this colony has not been authorised to provide more than primary or elementary instruction for the people; and that the circumstances of this colony do not justify the expenditure of public money in supplying education of a higher class, until it is clear that the people have been adequately reached by primary or elementary schools. I can imagine a Government like that of Holland or Prussia taking education of all kinds, primary and secondary, into its hands, and a Government like our own deeming it right to encourage secondary schools as well as to superintend primary schools. But when I see that in Holland, the Government, after throwing open primary education as a common gift to all, carefully classifies its subjects while affording them the benefit of its secondary schools, I feel assured that the Government of this colony cannot be said to follow the precedent of the most complete system of education in the world if it mixes up together primary and secondary instruction, and makes no distinction in the terms on which they are presented to the people. It is as anomalous in New South Wales to mix up secondary and primary instruction as it would be in Holland to take a pupil whose destined occupation adapts him for a school of one class and to place him in a school of another class. Every child may, of course, be said to have an abstract right to receive the very highest mental training of which human nature is capable, but whether this highest training is to be afforded by the Government is a different question, and involves this further consideration—whether the child of parents who can provide for the higher training is to be so trained at the expense of those whose children can neither receive nor profit by such training. The President of the Council is, I believe, induced to sanction the combination of the two classes of instruction by an affectionate remembrance of the schools of his native Scotland, and the system of teaching which has prevailed in them. I, holding also of Scotland, know something of, and appreciate those schools; but did space permit, I could easily show that they in no way sanction the anomaly I have pointed out. Others than the President, however, promote the combination from a very different motive: they see that in this way favour and support can be, and are gained, for a system, the object of which being primary education, is defective for that purpose, and that its defects are cloaked though not remedied, by the importation into it of the element of secondary instruction. With reference to this I insist that the Public schools are defective as schools of primary education, and that their defects in this respect will be increased by endeavouring to make them the medium of affording secondary instruction; and, further, that to make them such is unjust towards those on whom falls the real burden of their support. On the other hand, I maintain that Denominational schools, both in principle and as now practically carried on, supply that primary education which the Government of a country is bound to see brought home to its subjects. From what I have thus written, the meaning of the extracts from my former letters read by the President in his address at Kiama will be sufficiently clear. I have not the least objection to every child in the country being educated as fully as possible; I would, indeed, be thankful to see it; but this has nothing to do with the question of whether a system intended for, and applicable to, primary instruction, is to be turned into one of advanced or secondary instruction, and to be also used as the means of injuring and not promoting primary instruction, properly so called. I will here refer to the return quoted by the President, supposed to represent the social condition of the parents of 1841 children attending the Fort-street Public school. With the exception of the 286 children of labourers and the 37 whose parents are of independent means, there is an entire absence of anything like certainty in the description of the social position of the parents,—*I mean as indicating the propriety of taxing the industry of the colony in order to provide for the instruction received at the school.* If the instruction was confined strictly to that which is primary or elementary, there would not be so much need of remark, but to the question why the tradesmen and other residents of the capital of this colony and its suburbs are to have their children taught Latin, mathematics, French, &c., at the cost of the State, when there are ample means of such instruction at their doors if they choose to pay for them, some better answer must surely be given than that it is the duty of the Government to take care that "the common people shall not be grossly ignorant." I will now briefly advert to some of the practical objections which attend the admission into the Public school system of the anomaly which has formed the subject of my previous remarks.

The first practical objection to which I will refer is the incurring of unnecessary expense; and surely this is not to be disregarded when the salaries of clerks at £100 a-year are to be reduced and the wages of Government workmen lowered in order to curtail the public expenditure. When once it is supposed that the teaching of Latin, mathematics, &c., falls within the province of the Government primary schools, efforts will naturally be made to attract the attendance of children whose parents desire for them such instruction. These efforts take the form of erecting costly buildings, and furnishing them in an expensive manner. Should the information intended to be elicited by the return asked for by Mr. Leary be obtained, it will be found that very *large sums* have been spent on schools and school buildings quite unnecessary for the ordinary purposes of primary schools; and that in many instances the colony has been and is paying heavily for educational luxuries supplied to persons who ought to be paying for them out of their own pockets. If districts, as in America and as now in England, taxed themselves for the erection and support of their own local schools, the case would be entirely different, but the unnecessary cost of which I now complain is one borne by the many for the benefit of the few, and those few, speaking generally, are not persons who require the cost to be incurred for them.

The next objection to which I would draw attention has reference to the working of the schools themselves. A Public school in this colony is not one in which each teacher is as it were a distinct schoolmaster in reference to the class under his charge, and where the influence of the head master is general rather than particular beyond the class which he personally superintends. On the contrary the successful working of such a school depends upon the individual exercise of the head master's teaching power upon the instruction of each individual pupil, and the practical

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 20.

Illalong (s.), 300 tons, Captain Turner, from the Clyde River and Illawarra. Passengers—Miss Walker, Miss Coxsom, Messrs. Oliver, Weller, Gambo, and 3 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

An Revoir, schooner, 138 tons, Captain Sullivan, from New Caledonia 11th instant. Passengers—40 in the steerage. M. Stephens, agent.

Rance, French war steamer, 6 guns, Captain Chavillier, from New Caledonia 10th instant.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 20.

H.M.S. Rangoon, for Melbourne.
St. Magnus, for Newcastle.
Alexandra, for Newcastle.
Sea Gull, for Fiji.
Kate Conley, for Newcastle.
Pioneer, for Newcastle.
Feronia, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21.

Mary Blair, for Hongkong; Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane; Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton; Dandenong (s.), for Melbourne; Glendower, for Petropaulovski.

CLEARANCES.—APRIL 20.

Ocean Bride, brig, 261 tons, Captain Crain, for Newcastle, with part of original cargo from Adelaide. Passenger—Mr. Duke.

Glendower, ship, 1192 tons, Captain Duncan, for Petropaulovski. Passenger—Master Duncan.

Pioneer, schooner, 158 tons, Captain Hunter, for Newcastle, with part of original cargo from Adelaide. Passenger—Mrs. Hall.

Mary Blair, schooner, 328 tons, Captain Carson, for Foo Chow.

COASTERS INWARDS.—APRIL 20.

Helen, from the Richmond River, with 44,000 feet timber; Day Dawn, from Brisbane Water, with 700 baskets shells; Sacramento, Sarah (s.), Hirondelle, Prompt, Thomas and Henry, Prince Alexandra, from Newcastle, with 600 tons coal; Eagle (s.), from Wollongong, with 215 tons coal; William and Betsy, from Broken Bay, with 33 tons firewood; Morpeth (s.), from the Hunter River, with 10 bales wool, 159 bales hay, 32 casks tallow, 100 bags grain, 221 hides, 4 boxes eggs, 8 coops poultry, 4 baskets prawns, 4 bundles wild ducks, 3 horses, 125 bags coke, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—APRIL 20.

Day Dawn, for Brisbane Water; Esther Maria, for Jervis Bay; Wallaby, Fanny Campbell, Commerce, for the Richmond River; Sarah (s.), Celestia, for Newcastle; Eagle (s.), for Wollongong; William and Betsy, for Broken Bay.

EXPORTS.—APRIL 20.

Hero (s.), for Auckland: 290 gunnies sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.; 1 package cigars, A. W. Sutton; 2 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 15 packages brandy, 5 cases old tom, 23 packages wine, 25 cases geneva, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 2 packages tea, 1 package, On Chong and Co.; 1 case, Eldred and Spence; 1 package, Metcalfe, Powell, and Wall; 8 cases vestas, 1 package, Jacobs and Co.; 510 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 1 case, W. Druitt; 125 boxes tea, 300 boxes candles, 20 cases matches, 176 bags sugar, J. Fraser and Co.; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 cases, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 35 sacks wheat, 2 packages, G. Thorne; 4 cases wine, H. Linderman; 1 case, Butler, Brothers; 1 case, Cowan and Co.; 1 package, Berens and Seligman; 2 cases, Alderson and Sons; 4 packages, Willis, Lloyd, and Co.; 223 bags maize, Blake and M'Donald; 12 tierces beef, J. Mullally; 1 case, Saddington and Sons; 1 package, E. Williams and Co.; 100 bags maize, J. Healy; 87 bags maize, M. Moss and Co.; 1 case, E. Flanagan; 1 case, A. M. P. Society; 49 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 2 cases, Hoffnung and Co.; and a quantity of general merchandise shipped at Melbourne.

Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne: 1056 bags maize, Nipper and See; 35 barrels tar, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 3 packages, S. Hebblewhite; 66 bags maize, K. Lowther; 50 bags maize, S. Priestley; 75 bags bags maize, Blake and M'Donald; 87 bags maize, R. Campbell; 263 bags maize, C. and R. R. Co.; 72 packages, F. H. Troutson; 1 package, Payne; 52 sacks seeds, Law, Semmer, and Co.; 2 bales leather, E. Vickery; 1 case, T. C. Jerrems; 1 case, Kidd; 1 case, Brookes; 16 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 26 cases fruit, Jones and Flanagan; 20 cases fruit, F. James; 2 cases sewing-machines, Stanford and Co.; 6 bags oysters, 1 basket prawns, A. Emerson; 15 barrels pork, D. O'Connor; 2 cases, Dadswell; 3 cases, A. M. P. Society; 1 case, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 12 cases fruit, J. Isbester; 30 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 31 bags oysters, 1 basket prawns, G. Clarke; 13 bags oysters, M. Cannon; 68 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 5 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.

Glendower, for Petropaulovski: 30 cases provisions, 85 bags rice, J. R. Cattell and Co.; 1 package, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 10 iron tanks, 5 packages tea, 17 mats sugar, 14 kegs butter, 30 tierces beef, 60 bags potatoes, 4 bales hay, 25 tons coal, 20 bags bran, 20 bags corn, 30 packages, J. Fraser and Co.

Balclutha (s.), for Rockhampton: 6 packages tobacco, 1 case perfumery, 1 case vestas, 9 packages, Jacobs and Co.; 37 packages brandy, 35 packages whisky, Stewart, Garrick, and Co.; 5 boxes tea, Meyerfeld, and Co.; 5 cases brandy, 9 cases wine, 34 bags sugar, 12 packages tea, 9 cases kerosene, 10 cases beer, 54 packages, Fraser and Co.; 10 boxes raisins, H. Harper; 6 rolls lead, 25 cases kerosene, 20 kegs paint, 75 bars 10 bundles iron, 18 axle blocks, 56 packages ironmongery, Lassetter and Co.; 104 packages, F. H. Troulon; 1 case, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 100 fire bars, 4 packages, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.; 21 packages, H. F. Palmer, 20 packages tea, 4 cases champagne, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 15 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 80 bags sugar, A. Fairfax and Co.; 4 packages tea, Towns and Co.; 16 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 10 coils wire, 10 bags flour, 3 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 case, Elliot, Brothers; 3 packages tobacco, A. W. Sutton; 1 case, H. Clarke; 60 bars iron, 20 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 10 cases, Meyerfeld and Co.; 1 case, W. Maddock; 1 package, J. M'Gaurin; 6 packages, J. Keep; 11 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 1 case, Hardie and Mitchell; 13 packages leather, E. Vickery; 1220 bags flour, A. S. N. Co.; 60 bags potatoes, 10 cases onions, 1 case, W. G. Yeates; 1 case, H. Woolnough; 1 case, Moore, Henderson, and Bowcher; 1 case, M. O'Neill; 4 packages, Saddington and Sons; 2 cases, J. Vickery; 1 package, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 packages, Alderson and Sons; 1 package, H. Prescott and Sons; 1 case, Greville and Co.; 2 packages, Peterson, Boesen, and Co.; 2 packages, Butler, Brothers, and Co.; 24 bags potatoes, 8 bags onions, R. J. Hardy; 40 cases fruit, W. Harris; 1 case, F. H. Robinson; 2 cases, H. Bell; 1 case, J. Brush; 24 cases fruit, J. Pope; 4 packages saddlery, G. Bolus and Son; 6 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 1 case, G. Lorking; 46 bags potatoes, 2 bags onions, 10 bags bran, 2 bags bacon, C. B. Bond; 1 package, Gordon and Gotch; 15 packages, Elliott, Brothers; 1 case, Wright, Davenport, and Co.; 4 cases drugs, E. Row and Co.; 130 bags potatoes, 8 bags onions, 31 cases fruit, F. Gibbins; 1 bull, C. Humphrey.

Mary Blair, for Foochow: 420 tons coal, 1 box tobacco, Fraser and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Dandenong (s.), this day, 11 a.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Lady Young (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

FOR LONDON.—By the Brucklay Castle, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR LEVUKA (FIJI).—By the Prince of Wales, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR FOOCHOW.—By the Mary Blair, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Agnes Irving, this day, at 7.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, April 20: Lady Young (s.), 421 tons, Captain Hill, for Brisbane; Pioneer, schooner, 158 tons, Captain Hunter, for Newcastle; Ocean Bride, brig, 260 tons, Captain Crain, for Newcastle.

The Illalong (s.), from the Clyde and Ulladulla, brings the following cargo:—200 bags bark, 140 kegs butter, 104 cheeses, 60 pigs, and sundries. She crossed the Clyde bar at 8.15 p.m. on April 19th, and arrived at the Phœnix Wharf at 2.20 p.m. on the 20th, having experienced fresh southerly winds and rising sea. Passed the mail steamer Rangoon off Coogee.

The screw steamer John Penn, which has been purchased by the I. S. N. Co., left yesterday for the Moruya, under the command of Captain Shead.

The schooner An Revoir arrived yesterday, from New Caledonia. She sailed from Yanda on the 11th instant, and brings back some 40 passengers, who report most unfavourably of the newly discovered gold-field, which they believe does not extend beyond the ground already occupied by Mr. Piper. On the passage fine S.E. winds have been experienced.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rangoon took her departure at 11 a.m. yesterday, and cleared the Heads at noon, with a fresh southerly breeze.

We learn by telegram that several vessels passed Twofold Bay yesterday, bound N., the wind being strong from S.W.

The French war steamer Rance, from New Caledonia, has come to this port for the purpose of receiving repairs to her machinery.

THE WEATHER.

THE storm signals displayed at Fort Phillip yesterday denoted a S.W. gale at Twofold Bay. The wind at this port was from the same quarter, but light, until 10 p.m., when it commenced to freshen, with smart rain-showers. As night advanced the wind increased in force, and, although the barometer was steady at 30° there was every appearance of a strong gale.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

April 19.—Fairy Rock, brig, Wilkinson, for Hobart Town, with 200 tons coal.
April 19.—Ladybird, schooner, Quinlan, for Wellington, with 265 tons coal.
April 19.—Ecliptic, barque, Eldridge, for Melbourne, with 470 tons coal.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—APRIL 20.

36 coils cordage, 23 boxes candles, 41 cases matches, 6 bales canvas, 1 bale nets, 1 case hoops, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
25 cases confectionery, Jones and Co.
34,797 feet pine, R. Grant
2 casks chains, 2 bales flock, 12 packages saddlery, H. Rourke and Sons.
3 sacks seeds, Law, Somner, and Co.
57 packages boots and shoes, E. Vickery
2 cases confectionery, 50 drums turps, 33 casks whiting, 9 packages paper, 10 drums oil, 22 bales woolpacks, 92 tons salt, 91 jars rice, 1 case cocoa, 110 cases pickles, 10 cases mustard, 1 cask paint, 35 packages drapery, &c., 5 packages paper, D. Cohen and Co.
2 cases wine, Levick and Co.
5 bags pimento, 5 bags cloves, 40 cases provisions, 15 cases curry, 5 cases lead, 8 cases baking powder, 5 cases liquorice, 60 cases pickles, 70 cases salad oil, 60 cases pickles, A. Fairfax and Co.
9 packages drugs, 3 casks seed, W. Lipscomb
6 packages hardware, R. Williams
185 packages stores, F. and O. Co.
51 cases pipes, 1 case books, 4 cases toys, 46 packages merchandise, 30 bales paperhangings, S. Hoffnung and Co.
2 casks hardware, 3 lengths chain, J. Carr
1 case cutlery, S. A. Jennings
13 cases mirrors, 26 packages boots, G. Wall
87 pockets hops, 30 tanks malt, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
30 cases pickles, 20 cases salad oil, 330 sacks salt, R. Miller
885 bars 597 bundles 20 sheets 34 plates iron, 5 casks 15 rolls lead, 22 casks shot, 4 casks adzes, 15 packages hardware, J. B. Holdsworth
4 trunks boots, T. Bennett
4 pianos, 45 packages music, Elvy and Co.
3 packages machinery, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.
17 cases confectionery, W. Dunn
18 packages boots, J. Vickery
2 cases instruments, T. Nossiter and Co.
4 cases machinery, W. G. Ainsworth.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 19.—Annie Beaton, from Newcastle.
April 20.—Briton, Ann, from Newcastle; Macedon (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

April 19.—Pons Alli, Claud Hamilton (s.), for Newcastle; City of Adelaide (s.), for Sydney; Alexandra (s.), for Adelaide.

BRISBANE.

DEPARTURES.

April 19.—Blackbird (s.), for Sydney.
April 20.—Lady Bowen (s.), for Sydney.

MARYBOROUGH.

DEPARTURES.

April 18.—Leichardt (s.), for Sydney.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 19.—Circe, from Sydney.
April 20.—?, ?, Colleen, from Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
April 20.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and hazy.
	Noon.	S.	Fresh, and clear.
	5 p.m.	S.S.E.	Moderate, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

APRIL 20.

QUEENSLAND.	9 A.M.		3 P.M.	
Dalby	SE.	Fine		
Cardwell	SE.	Fine		
Townsville	S.	Fine		
Bowen	SE.	Fine		
Port Mackay	SE.	Fine		
Clermont	SE.	Fine		
Nebo	SE.	Fine		
Hawkwood	Calm.	Fine		
Maryborough	S.	Fine		
Gayndah	SE.	Fine		
Roma	E.	Fine		
Brisbane	E.	Fine		
Toowoomba	E.	Fine		
N. S. WALES.				
Casino	E.	Fine	S.	Fine
Tenterfield	NNE.	Fine	NE.	Fine
Grafton	NE.	Fine	NE., light.	Fine
Clarence Heads	NE., light.	Fine	S., light.	Fine
Glen Innes	Calm.	Fine	W.	Fine
Inverell	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Port Macquarie	SW.	Fine	NE.	Fine
West Kempsey	W.	Fine	NE.	Fine
Armidale	E.	Fine	NE.	Fine
Tamworth	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Gunnedah	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Narrabri	SW.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Muswellbrook	NW.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Murrurundi	W.	Fine	NE.	Fine
Singleton	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Cloudy
Maitland	W.	Fine, clear	SW., strong.	Fine
Port Stephens	W.	Fine, sea smooth	W.	Fine
Newcastle	NW.	Fine, sea smooth	S., fresh.	Fine
Barraniule	W., light.	Fine	S., fresh.	Fine
Windsor	E.	Fine	E.	Fine
Sydney	W.	Hazy	S.	Fine
South Head	SW.	Fine, sea smooth	S.	Fine
Wollongong	S.	Fine	SE.	Fine
Kiama	SSW.	Fine, fresh	SE., fresh.	Fine
Jervis Bay	S., fresh.	Fine	SE., fresh.	Fine
Goulburn	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Braidwood	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Araluen	Calm.	Fine	NE.	Fine
Moruya	NE.	Fine	NE.	Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm.	Fine, clear	Calm.	Fine
Bombala	S.	Fine	S.	Dull
Cooma	NNE.	Fine, cold	S.	Fine
Eden	SW.	Fine	SW., very strong.	Fine
Yass	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Gundagai	W.	Fine	SW.	Fine
Tumut	Calm.	Fine	SW.	Fine
Kiandra	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Albury	NE.	Fine.	S.	Fine
Mount Victoria	W.	Fine	SE.	Fine
Bathurst	SW.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Carcoar	SW.	Fine	W.	Fine, clear
Mudgee	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Casellis	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Merriwa	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Wellington	Calm.	Fine	S.	Fine.
Dubbo	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Orange	S.	Fine	SW.	Fine
Forbes	SE.	Fine	SE.	Fine
Grenfell	E.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Young	Calm.	Fine	NE.	Fine
Wagga Wagga	W.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Urana	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Deniliquin	SW.	Cool	SW.	Fine
Hay	Calm.	Fine	Calm.	Fine
Moulamein	Calm.	Fine	W.	Fine
Balranald	NNE.	Fine	SE.	Fine
Euston	Calm.	Fine	SW.	Fine
Wentworth	WSW.	Fine	SSW.	Fine
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	SW.	Fine		
Queenscliff	W.	Fine		
Cape Schank	SW.	Showery		
Cape Otway	WSW., fresh.	Cloudy		
Portland	WSW.	Fine		
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	SW.	Overcast		
Adelaide	S.	Cloudy		
M'Donnell Bay	SW. by S.	Overcast		

READING OF BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, 9 A.M.

BAROMETER.—Melbourne, 30·409; Queenscliff, 30·40; Cape Schank, 30·17; Cape Otway, 30·20; Portland, 30·441; Guichen Bay, 30·454; Adelaide, 30·352.

THERMOMETER.—Melbourne, 57; Queenscliff, 60; Cape Schank, 58; Cape Otway, 60; Portland, 59; Guichen Bay, 59; Adelaide, 61·3.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 9° 24′ 35″. 3rd March, 1871.

The Time-ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 53m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and to Mean Sea Level.
Velocity of wind, measured in miles per hour, and the force deduced from velocity.
Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches.
Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy Sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

APRIL 19TH, 1871. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in Shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Wind. Force.	Cloudy Sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·325	59·7	92	W.	8	0·2	1	0·09	3·5
P.M. 3	·177	70·0	66	NE.	18	1·6	0		
„ 9	·12	66·3	74	NNE.	18	1·6	0		3·0
Mean ...	30·227	65·3	75·3		14	1·1	0·3		3·3

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·104.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum..... 72·4 Sun-maximum ..... 111·8
Minimum ..... 54·9 Grass-minimum ..... 51·7

Thermometer with black bulb in black wool, and protected from wind, maximum, 130·0 at 12.43 p.m.

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 68·4.

Total rainfall from January 1st to April 20th = 19·887 inches.
Annual average of the preceding twelve years = 51·011 inches.
Average rainfall for the period January 1st to April 1st during the previous 13 years, 14·920 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS,

arranged in order of latitude, with distance from the coast, and height above sea, where it is known.

Only eight of the stations have barometers and hygrometers.

STATIONS.	Distance from coast in miles.	Height above sea in feet.	AT 9 A.M.—APRIL 20, 1871. Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max.	Min.	Rain in Inches.
ARMIDALE	82	3278	30·206	59·0	68	E.	1·0	65·2	47·1	—
P. M'QUARIE	0		—	—	—	S.W.	4·0	74·3	52·5	0
MURRUNDI	113	1050	—	—	—	W.	—	—	48·3	0
DUBBO	230		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	68·9	—	0
MUSWELBK	96		—	—	—	NW.	1·0	70·8	50·3	0
MUDGEE	120		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	68·0	50·0	0
W. MAITL'D	16		—	—	—	W.	4·0	73·7	55·4	0
NEWCASTLE	1	112	30·188	64·7	76	NW.	0·2	74·3	55·3	0
ORANGE	132	2861	—	—	—	S.	4·0	64·8	48·3	0
BATHURST	100	2333	—	54·0	80	SW.	1·0	78·0	40·0	0
PAR'AMATTA	16		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	71·0	55·0	0
SYDNEY	5	155	30·243	63·0	79	WNW	0·2	72·4	56·4	0
WENTW'RTH	520		—	—	—	WSW	0·1	72·9	—	0
W'LL'GONG	0		—	—	—	S.	9·0	72·4	59·7	0
GOULBURN	57	2129	30·210	55·9	64	Calm	0·0	74·0	47·1	0
WAGGA	164		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	—	47·9	0
QUE'SBEY'N	63		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	54·2	45·7	0
DENILIQUIN	278	410	30·525	49·6	79	SW.	1·0	67·1	42·7	0
KIANDRA	84	6640	30·111	44·5	53	Calm	0·0	58·1	38·9	0
COOMA	47		—	—	—	Calm	0·0	74·6	34·8	0
EDEN	0	107	30·126	57·7	85	SW.	1·0	71·0	51·1	0·04

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR APRIL 21ST, 1871.

Object.	Rises.	Sets.	Phases of the Moon.	
	h. m.	h. m.		
SUN	6.28	5.30	Full Moon	6th
MOON	7.38 a.m.	6.34 p.m.	Last quarter	12th
MERCURY	8.11 a.m.	6.15 p.m.	New Moon	20th
VENUS	9.6 a.m.	7.2 p.m.	First quarter	28th
MARS	3.48 p.m.	3.17 a.m.		
JUPITER	10.48 a.m.	8.32 p.m.	Moon's age, 1.3 days.	
SATURN	9.43 p.m.	11.58 a.m.		

High water at Fort Denison,—a.m., 9h. 10m.; p.m., 9h. 26m.
MOON.—In Equator, 5th; G.S. Declination, 11th; in Equator, 18th; G.N. Declination, 28th; Apogee, 23rd; Perigee, 8th.

H. C. RUSSELL, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1871.

IN the Legislative Council, yesterday,

THE PRESIDENT reported that he had communicated to Mr. O'Connor the resolutions passed by the House on the occasion of his retirement from the offices of Clerk of the House and Clerk of Parliaments, in response to which Mr. O'Connor expressed sincere thanks for the manner in which his services were spoken of.

Petitions from merchants and Custom-house agents were presented by Mr. J. Campbell against the Customs Duties Bill.

The House proceeded to the order of the day for the second reading of the St. Andrew's Parsonage Sale Bill, an amendment having been moved that it be read a second time six months hence.

Mr. WEEKES, in reply to charges that the bill intended to divert the property from the originally intended purposes of the trust, referred to the application for the grant, and to the receipt of the money paid to the Treasury, to show that the property was intended as a parsonage for the Cathedral, and not for the parish. If it was thought necessary there could be no objection to further investigation by select committee.

Mr. DARLEY, who had expressed his intention to vote for the amendment, explained that he had since been made acquainted with facts that led him to the conviction that his previously formed view of the matter was erroneous.

Mr. GORDON supported the second reading, and thought reference to select committee unnecessary.

Mr. C. CAMPBELL opposed the original motion, and said the receipt referred to was a copy; that one of the subscribers had objected to it, because it mentioned the Cathedral.

Mr. HAY thought the production of this receipt a very inadequate ground for proceeding in this matter, which, in the absence of more conclusive evidence, could not be settled satisfactorily either by passing the amendment or the original motion.

Mr. OWNS did not consider the receipt relied upon by Mr. Darley to be of any importance as affecting the trust; which was, to his mind, so clear and well defined that, without a much clearer explanation than had yet been given, he should feel compelled to vote against the bill.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON, in reply, said he had promised to bring forward the original grant (in which there was an erroneous description of the land) and the second grant by which that mistake had been rectified. He now produced both, and the receipt for the money paid in for the grant of the land for a "Cathedral Parsonage."

The second reading was agreed to, and the bill passed through committee without amendment.

Mr. DOCKER moved the second reading of the Customs Duties Bill. He purposely avoided the making of what might be regarded as a financial speech, and said the object of the Government in this bill was solely to obtain the revenue necessary to meet the expenditure of the colony. The question of free trade and protection was not involved in it. He then entered into an explanation of the provisions of the bill, stating in regard to the penal clauses that by these the Government intended to protect the honest trader, and to check fraudulent valuation. Some modifications of the bill were intended principally with reference to the declaration to be made by importers. He hoped these promised amendments would tend to abate the opposition which was threatened the previous evening.

On the motion of Mr. DEAS THOMSON, the debate was adjourned till Wednesday next.

The House, at ten minutes before 7 o'clock, adjourned to Wednesday next.

IN the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

There being no quorum at the usual hour of meeting, the Speaker adjourned the House to 3 o'clock this day (Friday).

THE transformation of the Navy from wood to iron, both national and commercial, is rapidly proceeding. The "wooden walls" of old England is a phrase which will soon require an interpreter. The building of war vessels, with iron plates almost impenetrable to any missile likely to reach them, will make the future methods of warfare more direct, and probably more destructive. The ram will be a grand instrument by which hostile ships will attack each other, and that which shall obtain the force of a vast impetus, and possess great weight, will hardly require to use guns in combat with an enemy. The great business of a naval commander hereafter, in contending with ships of war, will be to take them in detail, to avoid conflict with larger and heavier vessels, and to precipitate into the deep all that stand in opposition—everything small or weak or slow. These tactics have never yet been thoroughly tried. There were some examples, however, in the American war which warned the world what might be expected when ironclads encountered each other. When two ships of war of equal weight approach with an impetus of thirty miles an hour, and strike directly so as to deliver the full strength of the attack, the result must be almost certain destruction to one or both. Whatever be the character of naval warfare hereafter, iron ships are likely to supersede all others.

That which, however, is of more importance is the increase of iron vessels for the purpose of commerce. Every newspaper contains an announcement of the launch of some ship of large dimensions made of iron. The old centres of shipbuilding have been deserted, and a new class of mechanics has been formed. A large number of private firms are engaged in the construction of vessels. It was recently stated that such had been the increase of their number in some of the northern ports of England, that sailing vessels of the old type were fast disappearing, and that at no distant day they would be as seldom seen as a stage-coach on English roads.

The opening of the Isthmus of Suez has given a new impetus to this trade. Some, having more faith in its success than the *Times* newspaper, built vessels to be ready for the opening of the passage, and, as soon as this mighty work was completed, they were among the earliest to connect India with Europe. The Cerberus, which arrived at Melbourne a few days ago, made use of this once distrusted channel. The records of the voyage of the turret ship, however, show the risk of conveying such a mass of iron across an ocean liable to tremendous storms.

The mercantile marine, however, will experience no special dangers from these causes, since experience has shown that the steam iron ship can be navigated with safety and precision over any waters, however broad they may be. We may, therefore, expect that every year will increase the steam fleet of England, and that while thus advancing, it will find itself in competition with those of other nations of the world. It will be a serious task for any nation hitherto trusting in surrounding waters to guard against a possible surprise when the mercantile navy of every land shall be transformed under the same process, and when steamships shall become the usual instruments of their commerce.

In 1865 the mercantile shipping belonging to Great Britain amounted to 21,626 vessels. Germany had 7167 vessels; France, 15,184; Italy, 13,223. There was a great difference, however, in the average tonnage of ships of the different nations. In England the average was 250 tons; in Italy it was 51 tons. When this marine of the various countries shall be transformed into iron steam vessels, and thus be independent of time and tide, the relative power and position of the several countries compared with England will undergo a serious change. This has been recently admitted by the Ministry of England as forming the subject of careful consideration for the future, and devolving upon the United Kingdom new obligations which it would not be patriotic to ignore.

Ireland is acquiring a part of the iron shipbuilding trade, and is likely, if tranquillity can be maintained, to obtain still more. Wages are lower, and this of course will attract capital, if it can only enjoy security. Thus several steamships have issued from the yards of establishments comparatively new.

The construction of steam vessels will of course be more facile and cheaper in proportion as the trade is developed. The discoveries of BESSEMER, and those who have improved upon his patents, have opened a new era for all who work in iron. Beside this improvement in the material the construction has been subjected to scientific study and great mechanical improvement. The art of manufacturing watches is merely the putting together of parts generally prepared in vast numbers, with a certainty of arrangement which leaves only little to do by the finisher. The making of a ship will soon be reduced to the same order and arrangement, and the parts which compose it will only require to be brought together. A founder, with the same castings, can make one article or a 1000.

A subject, however, of great importance connected with iron steamships is the correctness of the compass. An unskilful captain would certainly lose his ship, and probably his passengers. To know those causes which affect the compass and render it no longer a safe guide; to know how this important instrument can be preserved from sinister influences; to know all this is a matter of immense moment. It will require a different education from that which sufficed the ignorant seaman to find his way from port to port by keeping near shore.

We, of Sydney, should have our share in the construction of vessels, if the Government gave industry fair play. It does not ask to be protected. Indeed it cannot be. But it ought not to be vexed, obstructed, or burdened. An intelligent Government would give attention to a point of such importance, the more so that in promoting the interest of the iron ship-builder they are injuring nothing that exists, and fostering the general commerce of the country. If the yards of MORT AND COMPANY should become as distinguished as those of some of the English shipbuilders for the production of steam-vessels, we have no doubt that firm will become perfectly instructed in the value of free trade, and desire to promote, and not retard, that commerce without which ships, even the finest models of naval architecture, would be of no more value than an old iron pot.

IT is the business of an Inspector of Cattle and Sheep to see to the execution of the law enacted for the protection of the valuable herds and flocks of the colony. His annual report should contain information relative to the maladies from which they have suffered, and the manner in which these maladies have been dealt with. Let us then see what Mr. BRUCE says in his late report to the MINISTER OF LANDS under this head.

First, beginning with cattle, it appears that, with the exception of a few cases in the Bathurst, Dubbo, Cannonbar, and Tamworth districts, nothing has been seen for a year past of the Cumberland disease. With pleuro-pneumonia it is unhappily different. This malady has shown itself under a very virulent form in nine districts, badly in eleven, and slightly in twenty. Its appearance is creating general uneasiness, for no one who remembers his losses will wish to renew the acquaintance. As yet, however, there is no check upon it vested in the Inspector. He can only tabulate its results and describe its ravages. There are cattle abroad in open daylight unmistakably affected with this disease, and yet no power is given to any one to prevent the infection that must ensue from communication. In Great Britain the Privy Council has issued an order, which took effect on the 1st of February last, obliging owners of cattle to give notice of the appearance of disease, and empowering the inspectors to visit and slaughter the cattle, to throw a cordon around the infected districts, to forbid the movement of cattle within such proscribed wards, and to disallow the occurrence of such fairs, markets, or sales as would be attended with danger. These provisions may be sufficient for a country divided into homesteads and abounding with the means of isolating infected cattle. Here they would be unavailing, except so far as the slaughtering is concerned. But in England the owner is compensated for the animals so destroyed. One-half the value is paid by the Government: and it is doubtful whether the funds of the TREASURER would stand a pull such as the arrangement would have involved in the year 1866. The difference in our circumstances makes it necessary to adopt different measures. It seems to be far better to be beforehand with the disease, and prevent it by making the inoculation of calves compulsory. In the mother country, stamping out is preferred to inoculation; for this country, inoculation is most likely to serve the interests of the stock owner. Judging from the evidence gathered by the Inspector, it is generally believed in as effectual. Of 279 owners who inoculated their cattle, and who in 1869 responded to the invitation of the Government to state their opinion as to its efficacy, nearly eighty-five per cent. recorded their belief in it, eight per cent. were neither for nor against it, and six per cent. were decidedly adverse to it.

Seventy-five per cent. of those who inoculated expressed themselves in favour of making inoculation compulsory, which is not of course equivalent to a majority of the stock owners in the colony. Inoculation is not to be regarded as curative treatment. The disease dreaded is induced by inoculation when the herd is prepared for it, and can be tended under the attack:—It runs its course throughout the herd at one and the same time, does its worst, and carries off the matrix, so to speak, which favoured the germination of the spores. When all is over the stock-owner counts his dead, writes off his loss, and starts his herd to the business of beef making without further delay. His own anxiety is also at an end, and all he has to see to is that the calves when dropped are endowed through the same fire baptism with the immunity purchased by their mothers. It is seldom in the short life of a bullock or a cow, that the virtue of the prophylactic wears out.

It may be in the course of time that the knowledge of some specific against pleuro-pneumonia will be granted in reply to the continued questionings of scientific men; but until this occurs we must make the best use of the means at our disposal, and for our needs there are none better adapted, as it appears, than inoculation. It is the choice between two things which are bad, but not equally bad. There is loss by the disease when allowed to take its own time for attack; there is loss by the disease when induced by inoculation; but the deaths are generally less in the latter than in the former case, and the loss in point of time is considerably less. Unless an Act rendering it compulsory to inoculate calves were passed, the treatment of this disease would necessitate a most troublesome and expensive apparatus of inspection, and pleuro-pneumonia having gained a footing amongst the wild cattle would be always breaking out at fresh points where communication had taken place. The herd being rendered pleuro-proof no bad effects would attend upon intercourse with infected cattle. The necessity that exists for a Cattle Disease Prevention Act of some sort is clear from what has recently occurred in relation to the cow which was brought from England in the Winefred. Three of her mates perished, by the way, of a disease very prevalent in that part of the country whence they were shipped. She survived, but might yet convey about her the germs of the disease in a state ready to be communicated to colonial cattle. Yet no power was at hand to prevent her being landed. An illegitimate power was improvised for the occasion, and while deferred to, it enabled a self-defence committee of stock-owners to effect the destruction of the cow, compensation being promised to the owner. We have note of the introduction of the cattle plague into the Argentine Republic. If we are without the power to quarantine cattle coming from abroad, we may know something more of that fearful disease than we do at present.

The chief inconvenience suffered by sheep-owners has been from foot rot. The losses from this cause have been very heavy. The Inspector endeavours to tabulate them; but as foot rot is due to heavy and continued rainfall, and rain has been everywhere excessive, all sheep districts are affected, and some very heav

THE CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT.

THE Easter election of Churchwardens in every parish of the Church of England has followed swiftly the session of the Synod of the diocese of Goulburn, and has been a practical commentary on the strong statements of the Bishop and of Mr. Chancellor Charles Campbell, in that Synod, respecting the Act 8 William IV., commonly called the Church Act. The Bishop and Chancellor agreed that the Act was the very palladium of the safety and liberty of the Church of England, who feels restless and uneasy under a yoke which some of her congregations slip through without scruple, and some embarrass themselves to carry. The Bishop's strongest apology for the Act was that it was the only security a clergyman had for the possession of his parsonage, and of his incumbency, and for the retention of his license so long as the Bishop can show no such cause as would, by English ecclesiastical law, deprive him; and the Chancellor's was the alleged necessity of the Act as the sole tie to the Church of England, which the colonial branch retains. Now the Chancellor should have known that in other branches of the Church where no Church Act exists, *e.g.*, in Victoria, where the Synod abolished it; and in Cape Town, whence appeals have been brought to the English Courts, the tie is just as strong as it is here; and further, that whatever recognition of this branch as part of the Church of England is asserted in the Church Act, is as strongly asserted in 30th Victoria, which legalises the Church constitutions and the ordinances of Synod; and the Bishop should not have forgotten that these same constitutions section 19, so legalised, ordain that, "the license of a clergyman shall not be withdrawn, cancelled, or revoked unless at his own request, or as the consequence of a sentence pronounced under the provisions of these constitutions, or by some other court of competent jurisdiction" and section 18—"And there shall be the same right of appeal as now exists from the decisions of the Bishop," in truth, it would be impossible for the Bishop and Chancellor to point out one single advantage to any one in the Church Act, which has not been amply secured by the Act of 1866, by which synodical action was introduced—even where the things are not specified they are fully included in the 3rd section.

"The synod of each diocese may make ordinances upon, and in respect of all matters and things concerning the order and good government of the United Church of England and Ireland (now the Church of England) and the regulation of its affairs within the diocese, including the management and disposal of all Church property, moneys, and revenues, and for the election and appointment of churchwardens as trustees of churches, burial grounds, and parsonages."

Yes, but then this liberty is absolutely stolen from us by the Church Act, which assumes to do *these very* things, and the later Act prescribes that "no rule or ordinance to be made by virtue of said constitutions shall be in contravention of any law or statute in force for the time being in this colony."

So long, then, as the Church Act stands the Synod cannot freely act its part; and when the Church Act shall be repealed the Synod has power to enact whatever good it is supposed to retain. The Church Act is therefore superfluous in so far as it is useful; it is utterly bad in its effect of interfering with the free self-government of the Church; and both in principle and in detail we maintain it is an incumbrance.

Let the parishioners have met in vestry; they have received accounts, and provided funds for the next year. Wherever there is no remnant of the State-aid, their first care has been to provide a stipend for their clergyman—when, behold, they have to proceed by an Act which, from first to last, never makes any provision for a clergyman at all, and absolutely commands that the only fund it provides for—the seat rents—shall be expended for purposes unconnected with clerical stipend. What right has the State to impose such restrictions on a parish to which the State gives *no* aid? Other denominations may do what they will with their own money, and so may we by our legalized constitutions, but in steps the Church Act and says—"No, you may use as you like any other money you contribute, but the seat-rents you shall only spend as I prescribe." The thing is so preposterous that it is openly disobeyed, the churchwardens putting all into one common fund, notwithstanding the Act. If it were not so, some of the clergy near Sydney would fare badly.

There are some populous places where it has been found desirable to establish churches whose seats are free and open to all,—St. Barnabas's, St. Peter's, St. Luke's, and the Cathedral are instances,—but the Church Act steps in and says, you are breaking the law. It prescribes that your trustees shall assess the seats at a rent. That is not all, for by the same Act there can be no legally qualified churchwardens at all representing the people and clergymen, for the qualification of these officers is that they shall be "pewholders." Yet those churches elect churchwardens whose right to disburse a farthing may be questioned at any time, who are acting illegally, and whose anomalous position is subject to a continuous threat by the Church Act.

The Cathedral of St. Andrew has within a few years been completed, and the Synod has passed an ordinance for its government and services: That it shall be administered not by churchwardens, but by the Dean, clerical canons, lay members of chapter, &c. But, according to the Church Act, every step taken by these officers is illegal, and the ordinance of Synod which appointed them is invalid: "No ordinance of Synod shall be in contravention of any law or statute in force for the time being" The Church Act is in force; it assumes to enact for *every church*, that it shall be governed by churchwardens elected by trustees, seat-holders, and clergymen, and that they shall be pewholders. The Cathedral Church of St. Andrew is no exception—there is no mention of *any* in the Act. So our beautiful palladium absolutely invalidates and *decanonizes* all the dignities, and renders the disbursers of cathedral moneys liable to be much troubled by the spiteful. Every salary paid, and every officer appointed or dismissed, is a breach of the law; and the persons who have been showing us the example of trampling the Church Act in the dust are the same persons who are supposed to be most desirous of maintaining it—the Bishop, the Dean, the Chancellor, &c.

The Act has another word to say about the Bishop. He is sole trustee of the Cathedral Church of St. Andrew. The Church Act, sec. xviii., provides that in the case of the Bishop being sole trustee of any church, the subscribers and clergymen shall elect churchwardens who shall proceed to assess the seats at a rent, as in other cases the lay trustees were empowered to do, and in default of such election the Bishop is to appoint such officers. But the Bishop has not done so. There is nothing to prevent the subscribers to the Cathedral meeting on any Easter Tuesday, and electing their wardens according to this law, and upsetting all the arrangements of Canons, Chapters, Precentors, Choristers, &c. Perhaps, if some such practical illustration of the Act were attempted, learned Chancellors and Registrars would not be so ready to advise the Bishop to stick to it with a kind of religious affection. We should not wonder if there were some, especially amongst the parishioners of St. Andrew, who would put it to the test.

The Church Act has obviously been drawn up to suit a bygone time. It was the condition on which the Colonial Government granted pecuniary aid to churches and stipends to clergymen. That is obvious to anybody who reads it, except, perhaps, to some lawyers, who, like Nelson, purposely put their blind eye to the glass. We are by these asked to praise while we disobey an Act which prescribes to us the manner in which we are to spend our own money and manage our own affairs,—and the Bishop says, "it will not do to give upthis until we have got something else." Why, we have got everything—the local Parliament in 1866 has made us our own *masters*—our Synods have full power. What the Church Act does is to neutralise that power by a previous statute which nobody acts on; and which if acted on would close half the churches or starve their incumbents.

It is probable that this Act would long ago have been abandoned had it not been found so easy to break it with impunity. We do what we like with it, and no one minds; but that is scarcely an argument in its favour. It has, perhaps, had a longer tenure of life because of intemperate language directed against it—some very angry correspondents declaring that it made the Church of England a State Church, and made the Bishop absolute. There is not a word in the Act obnoxious to either of these charges. Somebody objected to the title given in it to the Church of England—but that *is* the title chosen by the Church and embodied in her constitutions and recognised again by the Parliament in 1866. No Act could possibly mention this Church by any other title than the one adopted by herself. We trust that at the next session of Synod that body may determine to untie its own hands, and free the Churches from an intolerable burden by asking the Parliament to remove an Act at once obsolete and mischievous.

A SUBURBAN CLERGYMAN.

THE SYDNEY INFIRMARY.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the governors and subscribers to the above institution, was held last evening, in St. James's schoolroom, Castlereagh-street, in accordance with the terms of 116 of the Infirmary regulations, to consider a proposition proceeding from the Board of Directors to the effect that the word "Sisters" be omitted in rule 109, and that the term "head nurses" be substituted—it being specially intimated by advertisement that none but governors and subscribers to the Infirmary would be admitted. About sixty gentlemen met together. On the motion of Mr. Alderman Raphael, Mr. E. W. Cameron, one of the Vice-presidents of the institution, was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN having read the advertisement by which the meeting had been convened, stated that the committee having considered the unsatisfactory way in which previous meetings had been called, had determined that the present meeting should be confined specially to the members and governors of the institution. On this occasion they did not require the presence of the outside public, but that of the gentlemen who were more particularly interested in the welfare of the institution. The committee had concluded that none but the subscribers and governors to the Infirmary should have any part in the proceedings of the evening. This meeting had been called together in terms of the by-laws and rules of the institution, that it might have an opportunity of discussing and determining whether the conclusion to which the directors had come, after deliberation, was one which could meet with their acceptance. It was not for the speaker to determine either for or against the decision arrived at by the directors. In the meantime he would lay the matter before them, so that some gentleman present might move the confirmation of the opinion or conclusion that had been come to by the members of the committee. He felt assured that those present would, in considering the alteration of certain rules, bear in mind the importance of the trust confided to them and faithfully discharge it; and that whatever might be their decision it would be such as would not fail to conduce to the good working of the institution.

Mr. RAPHAEL said that the object for which they had met together was to carry out a resolution recommended by the Board. At an Infirmary meeting held some months back ——

Dr. M'GIBBON thought his friend was rather too fast. Would it not be much better that the minutes bearing on the subject should be read. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. LEWERS, one of the hon. secretaries of the Infirmary, read the minutes, which stated that at a meeting of the Board held on the 5th of January, the Rev. John Graham gave notice of motion for the alteration of the word "sisters," in rule 109, to "head nurses:" the notice to be considered at a special meeting to be held on the 17th of the same month; and that at the meeting held on the latter date (after special notice had been given), the Rev. Mr. Graham moved, and Mr. Raphael seconded, that the word "sisters" be omitted from rule 109, and that "head nurses" be substituted in their place —the motion being duly carried. Mr. Graham then stated that he would bring the matter of his proposition forward at the next Board meeting of the institution for confirmation. Mr. Lewers went on to state that at a general Board meeting, held on the 7th February last, the motion standing in the name of the Rev. John Graham for the substitution of the word "sisters" for "head nurses" was, in that gentleman's absence, ordered to stand over till the next meeting. Notice was also given for the next meeting that the titles of the nurses should be—head nurses, assistant nurses, probationary nurses, and pupils. On the 3rd of March, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Graham, the confirmation of the proposition submitted by him for the alteration of rule 109 was carried on the motion of Mr. Raphael.

Mr. W. M. ALDERSON asked if that were all that was to be submitted?

Mr. RAPHAEL: That was the whole.

The CHAIRMAN: The meeting had now before it the matters that appertained to the proposed alteration of the 109th rule.

Mr. MANNING thought that the terms of rule 116 that after several "successive meetings" to consider alterations, a special meeting should be called for the confirmation of such alterations. Alluding to the minutes bearing on the proposed alteration of the word "sisters," read by the hon. secretary, Mr. Lewers, he (Mr. Manning) did not think that during the meeting of the 7th of February, any business connected with Mr. Graham's motion was transacted. Believing that they had not considered the proposed change of title at enough successive meetings, he thought that the present meeting must lapse on the ground that it was informal, and that it was as yet not in their power to go into this matter.

Mr. RAPHAEL: Perhaps the chairman would inform them that the meeting would not lapse?

The Rev. Mr. LEWERS said that Mr. Manning had charged them with not bringing the matter forward at successive meetings: but he could assure that gentleman that at none of the meetings held since the alteration of rule 109 was proposed, had there been the slightest violation of a consecutive prosecution of the movement. (Hear, hear.) Nor had there been anything left undone that might lend security to their proceedings; he had never feared that some attempt might be made to take the ground from under their feet. The meeting of the 7th of February was a successive meeting, and then the proposal for the alteration of rule 109 had been carried by the Board; and at the next "successive meeting" the motion standing in the name of the Rev. John Graham was, in his absence, ordered by the Board to stand over till the next meeting. (Hear, hear.) The course that had all along been pursued by the Board was a judicial one, and one that had been perfectly directed by the rules of the Sydney Infirmary. The matter had, from the time it was first mooted, kept current, and he could assert that there had been no departure from a consecutive order of procedure.

Mr. RAPHAEL understood that the meetings had been successive from the time the matter was brought forward by the Rev. Mr. Graham in January last.

The Rev. Mr. LEWERS said such had been the case. The Rev. Mr. Graham gave notice of motion on the 5th of January for the 17th of the same month.

Dr. M'GIBBON thought the Chairman would be in a position to decide the matter. He thought that the gentleman who raised this point must have known very well that successive meetings must have been held.

Mr. MANNING: I beg your pardon!

Dr. M'GIBBON: The Rev. Mr. Graham's motion had been ordered to stand over by the Board, and was consequently consecutive. An assertion that it was otherwise was too monstrous to be entertained by the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. LEWERS again narrated the meetings that had been held in succession to consider the alteration proposed by the Rev. Mr. Graham.

One gentleman present wished to know whether the meeting had been called to decide what was the philosophical or logical meaning of the word "successive." He was of opinion that several successive meetings had been already held to decide the proposed alteration of the term "sisters," to that of "head nurses." He thought this discussion on the word successive was nothing but a waste of time. (Hear, hear, from Mr. Raphael.)

The CHAIRMAN said that he quite agreed with other speakers that they had not met to consider technical matters, and he hoped that all the members of the Institution present would throw overboard this discussion upon technicalities. (Hear, hear.) He could not but think that a discussion like the present one that had arisen, being apt to cause angry feeling, could not but prejudice the interests of the Sydney Infirmary. He should advise that all technicalities should be cast away, as being likely to interfere with the business of the meeting.

The objection of Mr. Manning was then overruled by the chairman.

The Rev Mr. LEWERS, who said that he had now in his hands an authority for the calling of the meeting, emanating from the Board, and appointing it to take place on the night of the 20th April, read it aloud for the information of those assembled, amid cries of "hear, hear," at intervals.

Mr. RAPHAEL said that he was sorry that the Rev. Mr. Graham was not present to carry on the duty that had been undertaken by him. It had been stated that the Sydney Infirmary was governed by a Lady Superioress and a number of Sisters—names that had become objectionable to a large proportion of the people of this city. He was sorry to see that such designations were being made use of in connection with a public charity; and that they had not had proper names to represent the ladies who tended the sick in the Infirmary. So long as the Infirmary was not a religious institution, he should take objection to the titles of "Lady Superioress" and "Sisters." Rather than the alteration of these names to others more appropriate should be allowed to fall to the ground, he had undertaken to bring the matter forward. He did not see why such names should be given to the nurses of the Infirmary as those he had mentioned, or that they should be entitled to bear them because they were engaged in the work of attending to the sufferings of the sick. The name of "Sisters" might be in place so long as it referred to the ladies of the Roman Catholic denomination who attended on the sick, but he doubted whether Roman Catholics themselves would like very much to see that term applied to the nursing staff of the Sydney Infirmary; or that of *Lady Superior* to its head. If such things were tolerated as these names among the nurses—and he would affirm that they had never been intended or even contemplated—he might fearlessly assert that the result would be the introduction of schism into the institution, and angry religious feeling into its deliberations. When Miss Nightingale was sent to for trained nurses, nurses were engaged as superior and head nurses. How the name of Lady Superior and Sisters had been taken by the nurses he could not tell. It was not perhaps for him, as a Hebrew, to bring this matter forward. He regretted that the Rev. Mr. Graham had not come forward to bring this matter before the meeting. He would repeat that it ill-beloved him as a Hebrew to bring this alteration of names before them, as it might not seem right for a Hebrew, being of a race that was small in number, to attempt to throw himself down their throats—except such a thing might be allowed in reference to charity. He wished to avoid, if possible, anything that would be apt to call up angry feelings. They all had in common a glorious privilege—that of bowing the head to one Almighty Father; and they might also join together in the glorious cause of charity. What did they want with such stuck-up titles, which could not but be offensive to some and distasteful to the multitude? What did they want with a Lady Superior in a Protestant country? (Hear, hear.) If the "Sisters" among the Roman Catholics were ladies devoted to religion, why should the nurses in the Infirmary be known by the same name? The application of the name of "Sister" to a nurse would probably seem to Roman Catholics to be nothing but hypocrisy. The chief attendants at the Sydney Infirmary were merely head nurses (hear, hear), and not Sisters, and were for the most part married women. But he believed that they were almost as indefatigable in their good work as Miss Nightingale had been, and were ever ready, day and night, to give help to sick people who might stand in need of their assistance. He thought that the "Lady Superior" of the Sydney Infirmary was in a false position, and that she had mistaken her position. It should be the duty of the people to show her her true position. He wished it to be understood that the name "Sisters," as applied to the chief nurses of the Sydney Infirmary, had become so objectionable that it was necessary it should be removed. He desired to move,—"That the meeting confirm the proposition proceeding from the Board of Directors, that the word "Sisters" be omitted in rule 109, and that the term "Head nurses" be substituted.

The Rev. Dr. WAZIE BEG, in rising to second the motion of Mr. Raphael, stated that he also objected to the name "Sisters" assumed by the head-nurses at the Sydney Infirmary. He believed that in English hospitals it was still the practice to call the nurses Sisters; and he had observed, while engaged at the Middlesex Hospital, that the nurses in that institution had been so designated. In the Scottish Infirmaries the nurses were not called "Sisters." He believed that the name of Sisters as applied to nurses, had been imported from France. (Hear, hear.) The order of Sisters had been inaugurated in France in the year 1860. These were called Sisters of Charity because their duties were to attend to the sick and indigent. The name was imported into England from France, and given to nurses because it was also their duty to attend to the sick. The designation of Sisters had not, however, been imported into either the Scottish or Irish Infirmaries. He had been for some time in a hospital in Belfast, and he did not there hear the nurses called Sisters. He thought, as the name "sisters" had become offensive; and as it was a name identified with a religious society, and seeing that the Infirmary was a non-religious institution, it should be done away with. (Hear, hear.) He had great pleasure in seconding the motion of Mr. Raphael.

After a few remarks from Mr. I. J. JOSEPHSON, the motion was put to the meeting by the chairman and carried unanimously.

Mr. RAPHAEL moved that the chair be vacated by Mr. Cameron and taken by Dr. Fullerton.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, carried with acclamation, brought the proceedings to a close.

Before the assemblage dispersed, Mr. JOHN MORING desired that a meeting of the Board should be called at an early date to revise the rules of the Sydney Infirmary. He considered the fashion in which they had been got up to be a disgrace to the nineteenth century. (Disorder, and cries of "Hear, hear.") Rule 35, in particular, he considered reflected discredit on the man who compiled it, whoever he might be.

THE NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE AGENCY COMPANY (LIMITED).

REPORT presented to the shareholders at the sixth annual general meeting, held on Monday, the 6th of February, 1871.

The directors have much pleasure in presenting for the approval of the shareholders the sixth report of the operations of the company, for the year ending 30th September, 1870, in the colony, and 31st December, 1870, in London.

The net profit of the year, including £1855 9s. 9d. brought from last year, after deducting all expenses, interest, commission, income tax, writing off stationery and furniture accounts, and making full provision for all bad or doubtful dependencies, amounts to £14,187 18s. 11d., and the directors propose that this sum should be appropriated as follows, viz.:—

Dividend at 10 per cent. and interest on calls paid in advance		£6,505 9 0
Reserve fund		6,000 0 0
Carried forward		1,682 9 11
		£14,187 18 11

Of the above sum of £6505 9s., £3252 14s. 6d. was paid in July last by way of interim dividend to 30th June, thus leaving £3252 14s. 6d. now to be distributed on the share capital of the company.

The progress which the company has hitherto made has been maintained during the past year, both in regard to the increase of its debenture capital and agency connections.

The Colonial Board reports favourably as to the company's investments, but owing to the prejudicial influence of the Continental war on the English markets for colonial produce, and the uncertainty of the future course of events in Europe, increased depression had arisen. The pacification of the Northern Island is being proceeded with, by the employment of the natives in road-making and other public works, and it is hoped by such means any further outbreak may be avoided.

The Legislative measures which have lately been passed with a view to the stimulation of immigration and the commencement of an extended railway system are also regarded as means towards rendering the pacification of the colony permanent.

The consignments of wool to the company's care during the period under review amount to over 13,000 bales, and other articles of colonial produce have been received in increasing quantities.

Although the exports of New Zealand flax to this country have lately been attended with loss to shippers, owing to the failure of the English market to maintain the high prices current in the latter months of 1869, the better qualities of the article are now coming into consumption at prices which it is hoped will be remunerative.

Mr. James Williamson having resigned his seat at the London Board, the vacancy occasioned was provisionally filled up by the directors by the appointment of Anthony John Mundella, Esq., M.P. In accordance with the articles of association Mr. Mundella and Mr. R. Porter retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The auditors, Messrs. Robert Tucker and Mr. W. P. Pattison, also retire, and being eligible, again offer their services.

Balance-sheet of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company (limited) to 30th September, 1870, for New Zealand, and to 31st December, 1870, for London.

Dr.

To capital, viz.:—		
£2 10s. per share on 20,000 shares	£50,000 0 0	
To calls paid in advance	15,435 0 0	
		£65,435 0 0
Reserve fund		15,000 0 0
To debentures issued, deposits guaranteed, mortgages, &c.		365,804 14 6
To profit for the year, after deducting all expenses, interest on debentures, deposits and mortgages, and writing off stationery, furniture, &c.	14,187 18 11	
Less interim dividend, paid in July	3,252 14 6	
		10,935 4 5
		£457,194 18 11

Cr.

By cash with New Zealand bankers	£10,839 19 8	
Ditto London ditto	8,829 10 7	
		£19,669 10 3
Acceptances on account of produce		19,795 13 1
Loans and investments		417,618 9 1
Sundry amounts receivable in New Zealand		111 4 6
		£457,194 18 11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

1870—February 11.		
To dividend at 10 per cent. per annum for six months to 31st December, 1869, and interest on calls paid in advance		£3,252 14 6
Carried to Reserve Fund		5,000 0 0
Carried forward		1,585 0 9
		£9,837 15 3
July 6.		
To interim dividend of 10 per cent. per annum for six months to 30th June, and interest on calls paid in advance		£3,252 14
December 31.		
To balance of charges account	5,253 10 1	
Balance of furniture account	103 1 0	
Balance of account for stationery and printing pamphlets, reports, wool circulars, &c.	227 3 9	
Balance of account for expenses in connection with the contemplated Colonial Life Assurance and Annuity scheme	102 8 0	
Balance	£14,187 18 11	
Less interim dividend paid as above	3,252 14 6	
	10,935 4 5	
	£19,874 2 0	

Cr.

1869—December 31.		
By balance at this date		£9,837 15 3
		£9,837 15 3
1870—February 11.		
By balance brought forward		£1,585 0 9
December 31.		
By balance of commission and interest accounts	18,289 1 3	
	£19,874 2 0	

EXPENSES, VIZ.:

Rent, taxes, and insurance	£101 0 0
Directors' and Auditors' fees, salaries, and wages	4,324 4 11
Advertising, postages, and periodicals	304 10 3
Law and notarial charges	75 7 5
Stamps for bills of exchange	105 5 0
Sundry incidental expenses	143 2 6
	£5,253 10 4

INDUSTRIAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

SECOND annual report of the directors, presented 19th April:—

Your directors have much pleasure in again meeting the shareholders, and must congratulate the members upon the success that has attended the operations of the society during the past year.

As will be seen by the statement of accounts £6,500 has been advanced on mortgage during the past year making, with £16,550 advanced during the first years, £16,300 advanced since the commencement of the society, two shares of which have been redeemed, leaving now £16,200, the whole of which, the directors are happy to state, are amply covered with the securities held by the society.

During the year 158 shares have been withdrawn, 14½ shares have been forfeited, and two shares have been redeemed, leaving now 857 shares, out of which 324 shares have been advanced.

This meeting will now elect five directors, three surveyors, and an auditor for the ensuing year.

SECOND ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET TO MARCH 31.

LIABILITIES.

Dr.

To subscriptions on 857 shares at £6 12s. 6d. a share	£5677 12 6	
Ditto paid in advance	32 5 0	
	5709 17 6	
Less arrears of subscriptions	87 14 6	
		£5,622 3 0
Realised shares current		6,500 10 0
Balance due to bank		3,457 1 3
Surveyors for fees		0 12 6
Balance in favour of the Society		5,207 19 6
		£18,797 6 3

ASSETS.

Cr.

By stock, 324 shares advanced		£16,200 0 0
Premium payable on ditto at date		2,531 13 5
Safe and furniture		35 0 0
Arrears of interest	£23 8 10	
Arrears of fines	9 4 0	
		32 12 10
		£18,797 6 3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To interest to bank and on realised shares		£545 2 5
Expenses:—		
Secretary's salary	£26 19 0	
Stewards' fees	19 2 0	
Auditors' fees	2 0 0	
Deed box	1 17 9	
Rent to July 1st, 1871	49 5 0	
Stationery, advertisements, and sundries	20 4 10	
	139 9 1	
Written off safe and furniture account	4 0 0	
Balance of profit	3207 19 6	
	£3946 11 0	

Cr.

By balance from last year		£1965 4 5
Interest	£934 17 0	
Interest in arrears	23 8 10	
	958 5 10	
Fines	£38 11 6	
Fines in arrear	9 4 0	
	47 15 6	
Premium on new shares	14 12 6	
Forfeited subscriptions	18 15 0	
Scrip books	1 5 0	
Premium on 115 shares advanced on during the year, computed up to the end of the 10th year	950 13 11	
	£3946 11 0	

MEMORANDA.

Number of shares at commencement of year	1008	
Ditto ditto taken up during the year	23½	1031½
Ditto ditto withdrawn	158	
Ditto ditto forfeited	14½	
Ditto ditto redeemed	2	
		174½
		857
Advanced	324	
Unadvanced	533	
	857	
Balance of profit £3207 19s 6d, divisible among 2½ members holding 857 shares, being per share	£3 14 10½	
Amount paid on each share	6 12 6	
Estimated value of each share	£10 7 1½	

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—The prevalence of an epidemic among sheep has of late brought forth some comments on the subject through the general Press. Having watched the progress of the malady for some months past, I am desirous, through your kind indulgence, of now offering a few remarks on the subject.

In December last, I found that lambs were the first to begin to show symptoms of the complaint, exhibiting a dull, moping-looking appearance. At first I was rather inclined to attribute the cause to the dampness and coldness of the season, which at this particular period of the year was unusually prevalent. I took no further notice therefore of the matter, thinking a change in the weather might probably bring about a favourable alteration; but, after a time, seeing that the complaint still remained, and indeed seemed somewhat to be rather on the increase, I at once resolved to take the sheep from the shepherds, and had them afterwards all turned adrift into a good paddock with plenty of grass and water. In about fifteen days after, I again examined them, but found no palpable change for the better, and divers of them now lying about on the run dead. The lambs in particular, as I said, seemed to suffer the most. I immediately, therefore, set men to work to shear the lambs, thinking it might probably originate from grass seed. I next weaned them, but all to no purpose, for the disease and mortality still kept increasing. Having first tried the effects of plenty of rock-salt, good paddock-feeding, shearing, weaning, and even lucerne without avail, I next resolved by hook or crook to effect some radical change in the progress of the distemper; so at last I determined to give each sheep one teaspoonful (by hand) of a mixture composed of sulphate of iron and salt (1 to 9), with a tablespoonful of turpentine added to every quart of salt, to be given once a week. Having continued this treatment, I am happy to find that the disease is not only on the decrease, the mortality diminishing, but the sheep since are now beginning to look plump and healthy, and returning to their feed as usual.

On making an examination of some of the dead ones, remarkable to say, in no part of the carcase could I detect the least symptoms of the presence of worms, except a few at the lower part of the fundament. Everything seemed perfectly normal and healthy, with the exception of the bladder, which in nearly every case was distended to almost four times its natural size. It was the discovery of this last fact which led me to add the turpentine to the other ingredients, more, however, as a diuretic than a vermifuge; and I have reason to believe with the best and most promising results, for the sheep since are not only looking better and beginning to feed more regularly and kindly, but the disease also has considerably abated. After the shearing, I may remark that the deaths at least for a time seemed to increase, whether owing to this cause I cannot exactly undertake to state, but such evidently was the fact. From these few remarks it is evident that the bladder has a good deal to do with the complaint, probably through the rank insipid deleterious nature of the succulent herbage, as it seems to be the sole cause of the infirmity, for as soon as the accumulated diuresis is got rid of the sheep again soon begin to rally and become lively and return to their feed.

The same course of treatment may not exactly be so effectual in every case, but here it has evidently proved so far successful as a general tonic and diuretic, and thus others might be induced to try it if they think proper, and should other agents fail, administered not more than one teaspoonful at a time, and not oftener than once a week or every ten days. In larger doses it is only wasted, as the sheep will not swallow more at a time. Professional authorities in Sydney apparently attribute the cause of the disease to intestinal worms, but such is evidently, at least in the present case, not the fact, for none were detected only those alluded to, and surely they were insufficient to establish in the animal such rapid and marked symptoms.

Some authorities even recommend better and sweeter food for the sheep, but in the name of sense has the colony ever been blessed with better or sweeter grass than during the last season? In fact it is the rich rank nature of the grass, I believe, that has produced the very evil. The logic would have sounded more natural and rational if *dry feeding*, as hay, &c., had been mentioned as a substitute or cure; but sweet grass reminds one of the old adage of the "dog and the vomit."

It would be well for squatters from time to time to publish their experience on such matters through the Press, as the evil, if now allowed to remain unchecked, might result in a serious injury to themselves and the wool interest of the colony in particular. Moreover, there is nothing like an exchange of experience in cases of such vital importance, as in the bush we have no veterinary surgeons to consult on such matters, and, therefore, are often left to rely a good deal on one's own judgment and scanty medical knowledge. Thus, the Press is a valuable agent in the dissemination of useful information.

Apologising for trespassing on your valuable space,

I am, &c.,

W. R.

Dilga, April 12.

WORMS IN SHEEP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Judging from the tenor of my correspondents, it seems that many are of opinion, that "santonine" is a specific for every form of worm disease, but it is not,—it is of little or no use for worms in the lungs, for it can only reach that organ through the blood, and not in sufficient quantity to destroy. We require a pungent vermifuge, possessing a specific affinity for that excretory organ. "Santonine" will not destroy worms in the first, second, or third stomach if given in the liquid form, so that it is of no use expending money on an expensive medicinal compound, only fit for certain kinds of action. When I first recommended "santonine" I was not fully aware of the true character of the disease, but now correspondents speak of finding clusters of eggs in the lung cells, blood vessels, and interstices of muscles, we have then to deal with a most formidable disease, and I am perfectly confident that the germs may be found in the blood, indeed, if already found in the cells of the areolar tissue, they must reach that through the blood. I have had some experiments made with the ashes of trees pretty rich in alkalies. The ashes being simply strewn on the green grass, and the sheep allowed to feed, but this plan must be further tried before we can speak with confidence. The symptoms of this disease are—if in the lungs—coughing, discharge from eyes and nostrils; if in the stomach—cessation of rumination, loss of appetite, the animal crouched up; if in the bowels, these symptoms are accompanied with griping pains, diarrhœa, but very often the disease is general, the symptoms being simultaneous, or occurring alternately. Of course these are but characteristic, the usual constitutional symptoms being the precursors.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN POTTIE, Vet. Surgeon.

Elizabeth-street, April 20.

THE SYDNEY WATER WORKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—A vast amount of thought and time has been devoted by the public to the water question, especially during the last few years, and those who know something of hydraulics must, I submit, come to the conclusion that the whole arrangement is at present unsatisfactory. For fifteen years I considered the Botany portion as *merely* an engine-house, not worth seeing; but on the 7th ultimo I spent two hours there, and I must say I cannot admire the work, for the following reasons in particular:—*First*, the six boilers in the shed are embedded together in a line, the western-most one close up to the wall of the engines and their steam-cylinders; the latter are higher up than the boilers, and if the western one should burst, the destruction of the engines, &c., would be certain, and no boilers could be better placed to do a maximum amount of mischief. Boilers—not more than about half the power of these—have destroyed, from time to time, not only themselves, but much of the machinery and masonary connected with them; this is a grave matter, and should be well considered by those deeply interested.

The middle and eastern engines are coupled. This is a very faulty arrangement, showing narrow-minded economy.

Another (a fourth) engine is required, if patching and temporary economy be the object.

I saw the middle and eastern engines at work, and I am sure that—considering the time they have been in use—they perform with ease, in fact I could not perceive any difference in this respect between them and any of the five engines of the Chelsea Waterworks; of course the bravess of all of them will wear a little, and a journal may work a little loose occasionally, or the cut-off (expansion) gear may be wearing, but these things now and again must needs be. The officer and other servants of the Corporation are entire strangers to me. I noticed they were all very civil, attentive to their stations, and everything about the establishment betokened good order. I returned home and mused over my engine-house trip and bygone days, when, as them, boys quizzed "old George Stephenson" and others on very little matters indeed, but I have lived long enough, and have seen, over and over again, many thousands of pounds spent, aye, often wasted, by public bodies on engineering works, and the gist of all this is now, as it was in good old George Stephenson's day,—"the bright idea" makes *the* engineer.

I remain, Sir, respectfully,

F. W. B.

Parramatta, April 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Will you do me the favour by giving the information how the retrenchment system is worked? Why the poor man is so heavily taxed? and those who are in the receipt of high salaries are, on the whole, increased? For, the lower the pay, with the Government employés, the more has been the reduction. I have little, personally, to complain of, *in comparison* with others, as the reduction made in my husband's pay merely takes from us the provision we make to provide the care of a "medical man" to attend our family in sickness; but how bitter must be that mother's task who must say to her little ones: Oh, you cannot have any more to eat now, or we shall not have enough to last us to the end of the month.

My simple mind cannot conceive how the "revenue" is to be increased by taking half the breakfast from a little child, while, with all due sensitiveness to their own wants, our great men are still to dress in scarlet, and sleep on down. "Can these things last, while a just Providence ruleth over all?" Begging to apologise for intruding on your valuable time,

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE'S WIFE.

Sydney, April 11th.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, Saddlery, &c.; at Camperdown Yards, at 2, Horses.

BROWN AND JONES.—At their Pitt-street Yards, at 11, Hay; at 11.30, Horses, Vehicles, Saddlery.

BUTLER AND INGLIS.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Mart, at 11, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry, &c.; at 1, Dairy Produce, &c.

ELLIS AND CO.—At Railway, at 9, Hay, Straw, &c.; at Depot, at 11.30, Fat Calves, Pigs, Poultry; at 12, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Shingles, &c.; at 4, Fruit, Potatoes, Hides, Tallow, &c.

WELLS AND JAMES.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

T. R. SMITH.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

S. GRAHAM.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

W. G. HENFREY.—At Railway, Hay, Straw, &c.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS.—At Dog and Duck Yards, at 11, Calves, Suckers; at 12, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Eggs, Poultry, &c.

MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Leather, Hair, Horns, Bones, &c.; at 2.15, Tallow, Tow, &c.

IRWIN AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 10, Leather, &c.; at 10.30, Hides, Hair, &c.; at 2.30, Tallow, Oil, &c.

HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, Calfskins, &c.; at 2.15, Tallow.

J. A. TURNER.—At his Produce Stores, at 9.45, Leather, &c., at 10.30, Hides, Calfskins, &c.; at 2.15, Tallow, Oil, &c.

CHANDLER AND CO.—At the Governor Denison Hotel, Erskine-street, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At the Commercial Wharf, at 11, Island Produce.

C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11, Fancy Goods, Basketware, Perfumery, Toys, &c.

C. MOORE AND CO.—At the Premises of Messrs. F. B Palmer and Co., George-street, at 11, Flannels, Hosiery, Feathers, Fixtures, Fittings, &

THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, April 15.)

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the CHIEF INSPECTOR OF CATTLE was laid upon the table of the House, by the Minister of Lands, last week. It is a lengthy and apparently a useful document, and a portion of it appears in our own issue this week. The remainder will follow in due course. It relates, as usual, to Horses, Cattle, and Sheep. There is a fourth head, "General," under which the writer gives his notions concerning the value and prospective increase of the pastoral runs, and various other matters. His investigation of the horse stock of the colony is what is generally denominated "exhaustive." He depends for his information on the returns of the Registrar-General, as well as the answers to queries disseminated by the sub-inspectors throughout the country. Both of these sources are too unreliable to allow of the information obtained from them being regarded exact. The attempt to ascertain what is thus imperfectly set forth is worthy of all praise, however; and although the figures are not absolutely correct, they may be regarded as a valuable contribution to the truth. The stockowners are evidently under the impression that the particulars required of them will be used against them. They act in the same short-sighted way as the sugar-growers, and until they grow more trustful and communicative, nothing but returns made under compulsory measures will give us what we want. We are informed that we are possessed of some 280,000 horses, but this knowledge will not help us to good horses—which is everybody's want, unless by showing how much better the land might be used by supporting animals of a higher class. We might be supplying the Indian army with chargers at a good sum per head, or producing more cattle and sheep instead of turning good grass into miserable horse flesh. There is but one course to be adopted to remedy the evil, and that is the importation of good mares as well as good sires, and breeding with far greater care. The report touches upon this aspect of the subject sensibly.

The establishment of a MEAT-PRESERVING plant such as that contemplated by the Sydney Company will have a very good effect upon the neighbourhood. In the first place, it will consume about 350,000 sheep annually. This is not a very large number; but it will have its effect upon price. The price will rise in consequence, and this rise of price will draw more capital to the production of sheep. Most likely, if meat-preserving prove successful, a different class of men will be engaged in the breeding of sheep, and a different sort of sheep will be bred. They will look more for the production of mutton than of wool. For this purpose the Southdown, or a cross between the Southdown and Leicester, breeds will prove most profitable. Such sheep, fed on lucerne or artificial grasses, will produce an enormous amount of fine mutton. The lambs of this cross are ready at four months, the sheep at twelve or fourteen months—from 30 to 40 lbs. a quarter being no unusual weight for the latter. Thus tillage and pastoral occupations may go together; and selectors may find a new source of profit. Instead of being obliged to transport the produce from the farms in carts or railway trucks, they may concentrate it in sheep and send it in as prime mutton. The feeding of sheep would prove a source of great profit. As the price of sheep rose upon the preservers, the investment of capital in this direction would keep it down, and a new class of men would be putting money into their pockets by producing mutton on artificial food at 1d. or 1½d. per lb. A collateral advantage would be gained by the land also. There would be return to the land. The sheep would be fed upon it, and would manure it, and so maintain its fertility. Then we must contemplate the effect of such an establishment in the labour market. The sum expended in labour annually would amount to about £17,000, and here there is no occasion to enlarge; everybody can understand what so large an outlay means.

The following extract from the report of the Leeds Board of Guardians is given for the purpose of showing that Australian meat is making way in the proper quarters:—

"The clerk stated that the merchants in London who had been supplying them with Australian mutton had been written to, and a postal card in reply had been received to this effect. 'The French and Germans buy all the mutton before it arrives at 6½d. or 7d., with all faults, so that it would not answer now to supply you, faults allowed for. We have no bills of lading of any floating unsold, or we would try to oblige you.' Mr. Clarke: That letter will dispose of the motion itself. Mr. Lampen: Dispose of the motion. We shall have to buy carcases as before. Mr. Nettleton was desirous of knowing what amount it would save to the ratepayers during the half-year by using the Australian mutton. The saving, he understood, would be about one-half. The chairman said he had got a return from the master of the Industrial School, according to which there were consumed by the children during the quarter ending September, 1870, 2212 lbs. of carcase mutton, at 7¼d. per lb. on the average, and amounting to £66 16s. During the quarter ending September, 1870, —the quarter they commenced using the Australian mutton —there were consumed by the children 1293 lbs. Australian mutton at 5½d. per lb., giving a total cost of £30 19s. 6½d., and showing a difference on the side of economy of £35 16s. 5½d. The master of a workhouse in a return, stated that in the quarter ended December, 1870, the total cost of the amount consumed was £389 1s. 10d.; during the corresponding quarter of the preceding year when there was fresh meat, the cost of the amount consumed was £476 16s. 8d., showing a difference of cost in favour of the mutton of £89 14s. 10d. The fresh mutton obtained in Leeds appeared to cost on the average 7¾d. per lb., and it was generally supposed that the waste from the roasting, or cooking otherwise, and the bone in the mutton, would add to it at least one-third of the cost, which would make the total outlay something like 10d. per lb. at any rate. Now they were paying for this Australian mutton, already cooked and without any bone whatever, and as good and nutritious as our own mutton—(hear, hear)—something like 6½d. per lb., and that, he thought, included the carriage. Mr. D. Lupton: It is nearly forty-five per cent. A leg of mutton that weighs 12 lbs., will only give 7 lb. of meat. The chairman said that he had rather understated than overrated the advantages. The combined saving in the workhouse and the industrial schools had been £126. Mr. Alderman Addyman said there was a great difference between cooked meat without bone, and meat uncooked with bone, irrespective of the price paid in purchasing. Mr. D. Lupton said it seemed to him there was such a saving that they ought to get a further supply of Australian mutton. It was no argument to say that they could not get it to day. The chairman: It may be here next week. Mr. Lupton: It might be here next week; and it seemed to him desirable to have a supply, as it was wholesome and nutritious food—every guardian would bear him out in saying that. They ought to pass an order that a supply of Australian mutton be obtained as soon as they could, and he begged to move accordingly. Mr. Nettleton seconded the motion, which was agreed to."

We threw out some suggestions lately about the best mode of PACKING BUTTER for England. Apprehensions are entertained, and very reasonably so, that much of the butter exported will arrive in a state unfit for use—that it contains too much water or butter-milk to keep, and will inevitably give signs of distress when in the tropics. A week or two after this Mr. James Manning followed with a letter on the same subject, in which he spoke of a packing-room in Sydney, the air of which should be kept at reduced temperature. The Illawarra dairymen, however, seem to be entirely satisfied with their own plan, and turn a deaf ear to the employment of air at reduced temperature, or the hydraulic press proposed. Nevertheless, the suggestion is not without its value, and the buttermen may be glad to avail themselves of it before long. While touching the subject of refrigeration, we may mention an invention which is creating a good deal of attention—the Davis Refrigerator Car, which is said to be able to convey meats, and fruits, and butter in a perfectly fresh and unchanged condition over any distance, and for any reasonable or required length of time. A car of this character arrived in New York lately from California, laden with grapes, peaches, and pears, in excellent condition, the journey having occupied six days. The fruit had been twenty-four days in the car, but exhibited neither mould nor decay to any noticeable extent. The shell of the car consists exteriorly of the ordinary wood casing. A second wooden shell is made smaller than the first, and placed within it, so as to leave an air space or chamber entirely around the top, bottom, and sides of the car. Within this second shell is placed a layer of hair, about two inches in thickness, and this again is lined with an interior wooden shell. This construction ensures a non-radiating, and non-conducting compound shell or case, of great power to resist the action of external heat, and renders a small quantity of ice quite sufficient to maintain the required depression of temperature, after the interior of the car and its contents have been cooled down to the proper point, say from 34° to 38° Fah. The following is the further description of the car contained in the *Scientific American*:—

"The refrigeration is accomplished in the following manner:—Along the sides of the car are placed sheet-metal tanks shaped like the frustra of very gradually tapering wedges. They extend from the top to the bottom of the car, and are about five inches thick at the top and two and one half inches at the bottom. These tanks communicate at the top with the exterior of the car through funnel or hopper shaped openings, and at the bottom through drip-pipes which convey away the moisture. The funnel-shaped openings at the top are used for putting in the refrigerating mixture consisting of broken ice and salt, and are provided with air-tight covers. The car is entered through a hatchway at the top through which its freight is also introduced. This hatchway is also provided with a tight-fitting cover, made non-radiating and non-conducting like the sides of the car."

The store of ice and salt for the trip is contained in a separate department in one end of the car, so that its contents can be reached, and the refrigerating tanks supplied without opening the freight room.

The freight is placed in the car on strips of board, strips of board also preventing its coming in contact with the walls of the refrigerating tanks. The packages are also so placed as to leave interspaces through, between, and around each. During the process of refrigeration the air circulates around the packages and along the sides of the tanks like water in a steam boiler, the colder air falling and the warmer air rising to the top, becoming chilled in its passage along the sides of the tanks, and depositing its moisture on the tanks till their sides are covered with a thick stratum of congealed water or hoar frost. Thus the air is not only cooled but dried, no accession of moisture being derived from the external air, or from the ice in the tanks, with either of which the interior of the car has no communication so long as the car is kept closed.

The two essentials for the preservation of substances liable to ferment, namely, absence of heat and of moisture, are thus secured in a very perfect manner, and the arrangement of the tanks is such that the space within the car for the storage of freight is not materially reduced. Some addition to the refrigerative mixture in the tanks is made each day, and the temperature is easily regulated and kept at the desired point by the addition of more or less salt in proportion to the charge of ice.

The proprietors express the utmost confidence that they can ship meat or fruit from any part of the continent to any other place, no matter how remote, and not only have it in good condition when taken from the car, but in a state which will guarantee its keeping after removal therefrom as long as it would have done previous to its shipment, under the same conditions. Certainly what we have seen goes far to warrant this confidence, and for the sake of humanity at large, we sincerely trust future experiments will prove as successful as the one we have described, and as others, which we have not seen, are represented to have been.

It will strike most people that this invention is particularly adapted to a country where ice is naturally produced and stored. But we do not see why the same sort of thing could be used here, or across sea, if the temperature were lowered by some other agent.

A correspondent at Wellington desires to know whether he may sow RUSTY WHEAT with impunity. In reply it may be said that he may—sometimes. When the circumstances favourable to the development of rust do not prevail, rust will not be engendered by the sowing of seed harvested from a rusted crop; but when they do, it is most probable that he sows what will aggravate the mischief. It is said that the spores of the rust do not vegetate upon the wheat kernel; but they may lodge upon it, and so be sown in contiguity with it. So far as we know the rust does not penetrate the albuminous covering of the farina; but because no indication of this sort has been discovered, it is scarcely safe to say that it does not occur. In a matter at present undetermined it is safer for the farmer to abjure the use of grain from a rusted plant, and for one very good reason if for no other. Let us ask what is the effect of rust upon the kernel. Is it not to deprive it of its nourishment? Does not the parasite intercept the vital sap in its upward flow, and steal from the grain what was sent by the root to feed it? If the grain is deprived of its nourishment it must necessarily be weak, and the weakness will be evidenced in its re-productive powers—its progeny will give signs of want of vigour, and this lack of vigour in a plant is precisely what a host of parasites and enemies are on the look out for. The enfeebled seed germinates tardily, makes a sickly appearance, and falls a ready prey to some enemy that would be thrown off by a vigorous plant. The wheat grower should always select the best seed. It will pay him to pick his seed, if he sows but a small plot, and to riddle it with great care, or better still to float it in strong brine, if he sows on a large scale. The plumpest, heaviest kernels are those that will bring the finest progeny. A man who will be at the pains to go into his field and select the best ears before harvest, and sow and produce from these year by year, will be amply repaid. He might double the length of his ear, and the number of grain in a few years by systematically following out this course. The grain sown should possess the true characteristic qualities of the variety, and be free from seeds. And then as to the best mode of sowing—let the slovenly broad-cast system be avoided; and should the drill and the horse-hoe be beyond the means of most men, they would do well to adopt the dibble, and drop two or three plump healthy seed into each hole. To sow wheat upon ploughed land with any success requires the land to be ploughed much more regularly than is usual in New South Wales. When the furrows are irregular the seed is deposited at various depths, springs up at various times, and when one half the crop is dead ripe and ready for cutting, the other is yet green. It is to the farmers' interest to see the whole ripen together: there is then no loss; but this can only be by securing their starting together. When one seed is dropped down six inches from the surface, and another is deposited two inches higher, the race is clearly performed under unfair conditions, the lower grain having no chance.

An extract from one of the Queensland papers will show that the increase in the production of SUGAR is rapid; that mills are multiplying, and the investment of capital in cane growing increasing at a wonderful pace. Nor is New South Wales sluggish in this matter. From Port Macquarie, for instance, such is the confidence inspired even by the results of the past season, that the area will be so much increased as to make the sugar crop of next season worth fully £30,000.

We observe that California is producing beet root sugar. 250 barrels of it were disposed of at 13½ cents. per lb. in San Francisco a few months since. This is the produce of one manufactory, which can crush 50 tons of beet per week. The amount crushed now is 35 tons; the sugar therefrom being 200 barrels per week. The fibre and refuse furnish food to 200 cattle. The bulk of the cane-sugar consumed in California is imported from the Sandwich Islands, Manila, and Peru. The importation of sugar into California in 1869 amounted to 58,400,000 lbs. There is, therefore, room for the produce of these colonies if it possible for the sugar-makers to vie with the tropical sugar-boilers.

That was a convenient loss of memory which Cæsar, the sable coachman, possessed. His employer, who was very zealous on the subject of horses, but not according to knowledge, bought a mare at auction and rode her home. "Well, Cæsar," said he, "what do you think of her? She cost me five hundred dollars." "Dunno, massa." "Yes, but what do you think?" "Well, massa, it makes me tink of what the preacher said yesterday—something about his money is soon parted. *I disremember the fust part!*"

BUGFELDT is exceedingly stout. Once at Long Branch, he went in to bathe. There was no surf worth speaking of, and so Bugfeldt paddled out for a considerable distance. He was swimming back leisurely, when his excessive stomach grated on the bottom. He concluded to wade: but what was his astonishment, upon assuming a vertical position, to find that the water was over his head! That was the first intimation Bugfeldt had that he was broader than he was long.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

(Written expressly for the Sydney Morning Herald)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

NEVER did the name of PEACE sound more gratefully—at any rate, during the present generation—in the ears of Englishmen than it has during the last few days. When it was announced that an armistice had been concluded, there was an almost unanimous opinion that peace would be the result. France is in no condition to successfully continue the struggle, except on terms from which the mind instinctively shrinks.

One result of the altered condition of affairs is to be seen in the increasing influence of the peace party in this country. The clamour for armed interference is no longer heard, especially among our working men, who are beginning to hold meetings in favour of peace, and to protest against any increase of our war expenditure. With the advent of M. Thiers to the position of supreme ruler—for such at the present moment he practically is—of France, the tide of English sympathy is becoming chilled. There exists an impression that we shall see before long a repetition of the old Civil troubles, the French nation split into factions—each hating the other to the very death, and devoting to mutual extermination the energies which should have been utilised for the political and social regeneration of their country. We shall soon be having the rule of the strong hand in France, but whose hand it will be, whether Orleanist, Imperial, or Republican, we have yet to see. With the prospect of a lengthened, if not a lasting, peace between France and Germany, the general interest manifested in the progress of the war has suddenly fallen off, and the circulation of our daily and weekly papers become decreased in proportion. We are no longer startled with tidings of great battles, of tremendous French defeats, or capitulations of important fortresses. These are already becoming things of the past. But, on the other hand, we are entering upon an epoch of disclosures and explanations, which will go far towards helping us to understand the reason why the Germans have been so uniformly successful throughout the campaign. The French have repeatedly been much nearer victory than they dreamed of, but they lacked the quality of perseverance. They soon wearied of their efforts, and if they could not win at the outset they would throw up the sponge. Not so the Teuton. He resolutely stuck to his purpose through thick and thin, winning his way by sheer force of determination. No wonder his progress through France was one great triumphant march. It was the resemblance of the German character to that of the English which led to many of the French defeats. The Germans seldom knew when they were beaten; the French always did. But then, on the other hand, very few of the French soldiers employed after Sedan and Metz had any real military training. The presence of a few regulars, and the addition of a few experienced officers, would have led to a very different condition of affairs.

DAME EUROPA'S SCHOOL.

Some few weeks ago, when the shout for armed interference on the part of England was most loudly expressed, there appeared a small pamphlet, of some twenty or thirty pages, stitched in a blue wrapper. No expensive advertisements or flaming bill-posters announced its publication, yet it had only been out a few days when the publishing trade began to scent the fact that it was about to prove a great publishing success. The price was sixpence; yet so large was the demand that the pamphlet had to be reprinted several times. The one hundred and eightieth thousand is now announced; also French and German translations. The work itself is one of a very simple character, describing the origin of the war and the conduct of the different European Powers, under the guise of a fable, in which Germany is fiercely denounced for her conduct towards France, England being sternly rebuked for not interfering on behalf of her old ally. The writer is a Mr. Pullen, one of the canons of Salisbury Cathedral. He took the MS. of his pamphlet to several publishers before he could find one willing to assist him in bringing it out, and it is said that he at last offered to sell the copyright for one guinea. At last, however, he found a local printer willing to publish on the principle of giving the author one-third of the profits, and dividing the rest with the London publisher lending the use of his name. What these profits are may be easily calculated. The pamphlet is a very small one, the actual cost of paper, printing, &c., being about ninepence per dozen, while the wholesale price is four shillings and sixpence per dozen of thirteen. There has been very little advertising, in fact, a twenty-pound note would cover all expenses in this direction, so that author, printer, and publisher have already netted several hundred pounds each. No wonder that Mr. Pullen should have been tempted into the very unwise act of resigning his canonry, and entering the ranks of professional writers. He will probably, like many others, find that although literature may form a capital walking-stick, it is a bad crutch. A chance literary success is all very well, but a little more patience would have been advisable on the part of him making it. The imitations and replies called forth by the success of Mr. Pullen's work are very numerous. We have counted no less than forty-seven, several of which have reached their tenth or twelfth thousand. Here are the titles of a few:—"John Justified: a Reply to the 'Fight in Dame Europa's School,' showing that 'there are always two sides to every question.'" "Why Johnny Didn't Interfere." "Dame Europa's Report to the International School Board on the Fight at her School, after having heard both sides." "John not so Wrong after all; or, what he said of himself, or could be said for him, to Dame Europa. By a Boy who was present, in a Letter to his Cousin." "Who's Afraid? or all about the Fight in Dame Europa's School." "Mrs. Britannia's Defence of Johnny's Conduct at Dame Europa's School." "Which should John have helped? A Conversation between Dame Europa and Mrs. Fairplay. With Mark's notion about the £400,000,000 compensation." "Teuton versus Gaul; an Action for Assault and Battery, to be tried in the High Court of Public Opinion. Rumoured Damages £400,000,000 sterling, two provinces, one colony, and twenty ships of war." "Young John Bull's Letter to his Grandmother, Mrs. Britannia, containing the only Authentic Account of his Conduct and Opinions." "What John Thought to himself when Dame Europa had called him a Coward because he had said he was a Neutral in the Fight of the Two senior Monitors." "John Bull's Dream: a Legend of Europa School." "The Trial and Sentence of the Author of 'The Fight in Dame Europa's School,' for Misrepresentation and Calumny; being a Letter to Mrs. Britannia from the Dame herself." "John's Uncle (a Thoughtful Old Gentleman) Thinks it Time to Say a Word: or, 1. How to Conquer England! 2. How to Defend England! 3. How to Thrash the Prussians!" "The Fight Around the Arbour of Louis, and how it ended." "Uncle Sam's Opinion of the fight." "Mrs. Malaprop's Military Advice to the British People; to which is appended a National Ballad." "All about the Row in Dame Europa's School." The success of "Dame Europa's School" has not been lost sight of by thoughtful politicians. It shows that the English fighting spirit is stronger than many people imagine; moreover that the Germans have inherited the antipathy formerly displayed by us towards the French. It is a very uncomfortable state of affairs. Fortunately, our journalists, as a class, are not lending themselves to anything which would lead to a further development of the war spirit; with a few exceptions, the tone of the English Press is one of strict impartiality. The various newspaper correspondents with the French and German armies are preparing their letters for republication in a volume form. The best of these—making allowance for the peculiar views of the writers—will be those by the correspondents of the *Daily News*. The first volume has been already issued, and something like about two or three thousand copies are said to have been already disposed of. Mr. Russell's letters in the *Times* have attracted less attention than was anticipated—his rivals having proved fully as able as himself, but far more energetic and enterprising.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Although the interest in Continental military affairs appears to have slackened for the moment, there is no cessation of the cry in favour of placing England in the strongest possible defensive condition. The Thames is being powerfully fortified, and our military system is to be completely remodelled. The life of a soldier is to be one of hard work, both mental and physical, and the present condition of semi-idleness is to become a thing of the past. Our Volunteer organisation is to be more closely looked into, and the volunteers transformed into what may be termed semi-regulars. But to give due effect to these changes, time is requisite, and by the time when popular support is most necessary, the prevailing enthusiasm may have died out, and become replaced by a clamorous demand for an unwise economy. Yet a state of unpreparedness has its advantages, as well as its objections.

The pressure brought to bear upon Mr. Gladstone, for the purpose of inducing him to declare himself on the side of France, has been fearful. Fortunately, he possessed sufficient strength of mind to enable him to successfully resist the temptations to which he was continually exposed. The Premier was considerably strengthened in his resolution by the fact that the non-intervention views entertained by himself were held also by many moderate Conservatives, such as the Earl of Derby. Even Mr. Disraeli is known to have solemnly disavowed any intention on his part, should he ever resume office, of adopting a foreign policy differing essentially from that of Mr. Gladstone.

SOCIAL WORK IN PARLIAMENT.

After all we are not to have a military session. On the contrary, we are to have social questions treated more fully than at any previous period. Already the Government have introduced their bill for altering and modifying the laws relating to Trades' Unions, and it is understood that other social matters, such as baby-farming, pauperism, public-house licensing, will also receive Legislative consideration. Should the Government bill for improving the law relating to combinations of workmen be adopted, it will probably lead to a better feeling between employers and employed, even if it does not prevent strikes from taking place. Workmen will now no longer be in danger of prosecution merely for belonging to a Trades' Union. Their right to combine under certain conditions is admitted, and these combinations are no longer declared illegal. But this is on the condition that no improper interference be attempted with either employers or employed. The unionists will be treated fairly, but only on the condition that they act fairly to others. Another important social measure introduced by the Government is that for the better regulation of mines. Although far from being so good as it might be, it is a step in the right direction. Hitherto we have acted on the principle that mines are safe until proved dangerous. Now we are to have it the other way. True, the Government bill hardly goes so far as this; but the principle has been recognised, and the Government will be compelled to adopt it in their bill. The Factory Acts are to be modified, should time be found. We are also to have some action in procuring a modification of the working of the School Boards; for if this country is to be spared the danger of communism and false social theories, we must have the work of education yet further extended. Unfortunately, the wrangling has already commenced at some of the Boards. The Churchman hates the Dissenter, and both hate the Roman Catholic; all three in their turn being denounced by the Unitarian or the Freethinker. It was well that the Government reserved to itself the power of interfering when necessary. But for this, more than one of the School Boards would have been in a complete state of anarchy by this time. Some of the Boards, however, are working very well; but even under the most favourable circumstances, a considerable period must elapse before any perceptible results are achieved. In the meantime, it is sad to reflect that only one-third of the children under twelve years of age in this country are receiving any education the other two-thirds being without any whatever.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

From some reason known only to the initiated, the sale of those peculiar love missives, known as valentines, has been larger than ever this year. And not only this, but the purchases have been of a more costly character. It is now no unusual thing for a West End stationer to dispose of from ten to twenty valentines, at prices ranging from one to twenty guineas each, in a single day. We saw one of these luxuries of courtship the other day. It was a very elaborate affair, but we were not prepared for the price—thirty guineas! Surely this must be the dissipation of love. One result of the popularity of the higher priced valentines is the improved character of the cheaper class. Of course, the comic valentines will always be in demand, but they are less conspicuous in the shop windows; while as for those of an obscene nature, they are scarcely to be met with, thanks to the efforts of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. The Post Office letter carriers are not among the admirers of St. Valentine; on the contrary, they regard that saint with feelings of the strongest aversion, for the celebration of his festival signifies to them no end of extra ill-remunerated labour. This year the strain upon their energies was greater than ever. Whether the improved prospects of peace between France and Germany had anything to do with it we know not, but the senders of valentines came out this year in stronger force than ever. We were present at one of the receiving offices when the influx of missives was greatest, and never before did we see so many letters at one time. Curiously enough, large numbers had no address, the senders having apparently forgotten this indispensable requisite. The majority of valentines were local, but some were addressed to places on the Continent, in America, and even Australia.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

After a period of ignoble but not useless silence, the co-operators are again advancing to the front. The number of associations is steadily increasing, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire, where the majority of the stores are now attached to the North of England Co-operative Society (limited), whose head-quarters are in Manchester. 209 societies, representing 89,880 individuals, are members, and own a share capital of £19,015, after the rate of 5s. per share. The sales during the past twelve months amounted to £677,737, being an increase of £170,518, or 34 per cent. over the preceding year. The net profit realised during the quarter upon the business done was £1931 15s. 2d. This association was founded by the leading Rochdale co-operators, with the assistance of others from Leeds, Halifax, and elsewhere. Among the largest shareholders are the Rochdale Society, who own 6823 shares; Halifax, 6000 shares; Manchester Equitable, 3298 shares; Manchester Industrial, 2200; Bolton, 2833; and Heckmondwicke, Accrington, and Over Darwen, 2000 shares each. The Civil Service co-operative associations in London are now doing a wonderfully large business. Their history is instructive. In 1864 the sales of the Civil Service Supply Association, with a capital of less than £500, amounted to £21,000; in 1870, the capital having been increased to £926, the sales (for six months only) were £209,602, realising a net profit of £12,630. No less satisfactory results have been attained from the working of the Civil Service Co-operative Society (Limited), established in 1866, which, with a capital of £2460, realised a net profit of £14,719 at the date of their last report. These facts have attracted the attention of our commercial men, and a movement has been commenced for establishing co-operative societies on a yet even larger bases, and working them with all the best existing means. The first of these new ventures is the London Co-operative Society (Limited). The capital is to be £20,000, in shares of £1 each. Single shares must be paid for in full on application. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full. The prospectus states that the society has been formed for the purpose of extending the co-operative principle of trading to the public generally, and for the supply of articles of domestic use to those persons who are precluded from the benefits enjoyed by the members of existing co-operative societies, and are disposed to purchase for cash in preference to credit. The immense success which has attended co-operative societies, not only in London but in the provinces, justifies the committee in assuming that there is still a large field open for the successful working of another institution. The associations at present so successful in London have attained a magnitude which compels them to curtail rather than to extend their operations, and as the system adopted by them is essentially one of an exclusive character (the supporters being members of the Civil Service and their immediate friends), the committee believe that a society unfettered by such restrictions, yet offering all their advantages, cannot fail to meet with at least corresponding results. The progress of the new association will be watched with much interest. If successful, it will prove the commencement of a new epoch in the history of co-operation. It may also do something more. It may accelerate the time when tradesmen will combine for the purpose of selling for ready money only. The attempt to offer better terms to ready-money purchasers has failed in establishments where credit is given. There is no medium between the ordinary method of trading and the ready-money system; it must be one or the other. There can be no medium, no compromise.

THE REV. T. BINNEY AND REV. H. MELVILL.

The Established Church and the Nonconformist community have each experienced a severe blow—the first in the death of the Rev. Henry Melvill, the famous Golden Lecturer of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, and the latter in the retirement of the Rev. T. Binney from the ranks of active ministerial life. The crowd at the funeral of Canon Melvill showed the high estimation in which he was held. Had he been a famous statesman or mighty warrior, St. Paul's Cathedral could not have been more crowded; and so with the Rev. Thomas Binney. When he preached his last sermon at the Weigh House Chapel, the building was packed to overflowing. Hundreds could not obtain admission; yet we are constantly told that the people are indifferent to religious influences! It is the labourers who are lacking. When the right men are ready, there is no lack of followers. At Stepney, for instance, a chapel was recently built for the Rev. A. Brown, a Baptist minister. It will hold about 2500 people, but already it is too small to accommodate the numbers attending, and a new chapel, more than double the size, is to be erected. In other parts of London the same story is told. Men who are patient, energetic, unselfish, and unmistakaly in earnest, are always sure of an audience. Earnestness seems to form the grand requisite; and of this there is a great lack. The other day we accompanied a dean to a ragged school festival. He looked benignly at everybody and everything, but he only sipped his tea, and would not touch any of the eatables. He could not make himself at home. That man always failed when preaching to an audience composed of labouring people. On another occasion we were with a popular preacher, one whose chapel was continually crowded. He drank heartily of the tea, eat with gusto the cake and bread and butter, and made himself quite at home. Was there a child unserved our minister's quick eye detected the deficiency. Was there a waiter required, our minister was ready to act as such. No wonder he was popular. He was not above his hearers. Yet he had the *open sesame* to the highest circles, and people of title were often to be found in his drawing-room. He was earnest, and in his earnestness he discovered the ready tact which rendered both so powerful and so popular. Perhaps the lesson may find an application in Australia as well as in England.

JOHN PLUMMER.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

PERTH files to the 29th March are to hand.

The education question is exciting considerable interest in the colony, and whatever the scheme may be it is causing some agitation among the Roman Catholics.

Further intelligence from the North-west Settlements has been received, and we are gratified to hear that all the boats eastward and westward of the township had escaped the terrible gale reported last month. The force of the hurricane seems to have been confined to Roebourne and the immediate neighbourhood. Rain had fallen sufficient to keep the grass fresh and green, and a supply of water in pools. The shipment of fat sheep to Batavia and Singapore, by the Mary, had encouraged the settlers to look for a larger craft to carry across their surplus stock to the Straits Settlements. The journey for the little vessel was a hazardous one, but she landed her stock in good order, returning with her charterer well contented with the ready sale of his wethers at a guinea a head.

The Surveyor-General has been making a tour of the Southern districts, meeting the settlers and discussing proposed alterations in the land regulations. A select committee of the Council was appointed to report on the subject, who referred it to the colony at large, and measures have been taken to gather as completely as possible the individual opinions of the settler body.

The very serious reduction which is being made in the convict staff of officers and consequently in the expenditure of Imperial money, is causing much dissatisfaction. In the little town of Guildford alone, upwards of £1200 per annum will have been withdrawn from circulation.

Some magnificent specimens from the Maguire lead mine, in the Champion Bay district, has been assayed by Mr. Foord, of Melbourne and found to contain eighty-five per cent. of lead and six per cent. of silver. The lode was discovered some twelve months ago by a Victorian prospector, who returned to this colony and induced a few persons to advance a sufficient sum of money to test it. A lease of 100 acres was taken, and subsequently 400 acres more were obtained, with the promise from the West Australian Government of a further lease of 500 acres as soon as proper smelting works were erected by the company.

Mr. Arthur Shenton, the proprietor of the *Perth Gazette*, and who was lately committed by the Chief Justice for contempt of Court, in publishing a letter of a solicitor, died on the morning of the 16th March.

INDIA.

FROM the *Bombay Gazette and Times* of India, to the 11th March, we take the following extracts:—

It would be well (says the *Pioneer*) if magistrates and the police throughout the country would direct some special attention to the operations of a set of scoundrels who, there is reason to believe, are just now particularly active, who are formidably organised, and the cause of great misery in native households, and of much (not entirely undeserved) odium to Government. Some late judicial proceedings have established the fact that the enrolment of coolies for service in the West Indies, as pursued in Allahabad, differs in no essential respect, except one, from the old African slave-trade. This one exception is that in the present case the victims are British subjects! Here in India, as formerly in Africa, the slaves are seized by force, and detained against their will, and despite their tears and entreaties. Not the least ugly feature in the system is that it appears that young, good-looking women are the class of coolies preferred in Jamaica. The "emigration agents" go about in uniform and wearing the *chapprass*, to all appearance the immediate servants of Government. It is therefore no wonder, but we are tempted to think it almost a pity, that such villany as is perpetrated with the apparent sanction of Government does not excite a rebellion. A small *emeute* would quicken the governmental conscience amazingly. We are glad to learn from a subsequent number of the *Pioneer* (Saturday's) that four of the Allahabad kidnappers, alias Jamaica emigration agents, have received a measure of punishment, having been sentenced to twelve, nine, and six months' imprisonment respectively for "unlawful confinement." The discovery of the slave depot where some ten or eleven women were kept in durance came about in this wise:—"A fine-looking young woman went out on the morning of the 14th to earn her usual daily wages by grinding corn for a Bunyah. It happened, however, that the Bunyah had no corn for grinding that morning, and she was consequently returning home when a man accosted her, and offered her a job in corn-grinding at six pice for the day. She followed him to the serai at Khurdabad in the city, where another man made his appearance and demanded her name. She began to suspect something was wrong, and tried to escape, but was hustled into a room in the serai, where a number of other women and a few children were huddled up together guarded by a third peon. Her entreaties for release were answered by blows and cuffs. She was told not to be a fool—that she would be sent to Jamaica, where she would get twelve Rs. a month, besides clothes, &c. She replied that she had an infant at home, and did not want to go away. She was, however, detained, strict watch being maintained over the whole party day and night. The next day her sister succeeded in tracing her out, and began to weep and beat her breast before the door, until the peon on guard pushed her also inside, saying that she might keep her sister company to Jamaica. Either, however, the arrest of the sister had been too public, or her vociferous howling inside was considered dangerous, for the peon after a time turned her out again. She offered a rupee to the recruiting agent for her sister's release, but he would not take less than five rupees. In despair she went to the Rev. Mr. Evans, where her nephew was working, and appealed to him for aid. That gentleman accordingly, in company with the Rev. Mr. Williamson, went to the place indicated, and inquired of one of the agents what it all meant. The scoundrel declared he had orders from Government to collect people for service in Jamaica, but pretended that all the women inside were there with their own consent. This, however, the women eagerly denied, and rushed pell-mell into the street—one in such a hurry and terror that she left her infant behind and had to be called back to take it away. If it had not been for the humane interference of the Rev. Mr. Evans, it is probable that a batch of some twenty wretched women would shortly have been produced before a magistrate where, like Oliver Twist before the guardians, they would have been too bewildered and terrified to express their horror at the idea of being expatriated,—and then, why then the subaltern kidnappers would, if we are rightly informed, have received from their European employers seven rupees for each poor woman so recruited, as an encouragement to further such good work. We are curious, by-the bye, to know why the fee for each woman captured is seven rupees while that for each man is only four—evidently feminine labour is especially appreciated 'in Jamaica' or somewhere. Though, as we have said, these particular women owe their liberation to Messrs. Evans and Williamson, the arrest of the scoundrelly kidnappers did not take place till some six or seven days later, and was due to the initiative of the police under the sub-inspector of the Colonelgunge station."

Sir Richard Temple, the Finance Minister, produced his annual budget at a special meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council. The main fact he had to announce was a surplus of about a million (£997,100) of receipts over ordinary expenditure in the financial year now closing, and his main proposal was that the income tax should be reduced from its present figure, 3¼, to 1 per cent. The extraordinary expenditure in 1870-71 is set down at about a million and a half; for 1871-72 at more than three and a half millions. The receipts during 1871-72 are estimated at fifty millions, a million and a half less than in 1870-71, and the expenditure at forty-nine millions—also a million and a half less. The loan provision for the year 1871-72 amounts to £2,500,000, which is to be raised in England. No loan will be opened in India. The drafts of the Secretary of State on India in 1871-72 will amount to £9,000,000 No alteration besides the one in the income-tax is proposed in either revenue or taxes. The opium revenue in 1871-72 is estimated at £8,038,500, a little more than in 1870-71. Measures are proposed for the establishment of District Savings Banks, for the issue of five rupee notes, and for the coinage of ten rupee and five rupee gold pieces. We have not yet heard to what date the Council meeting has been adjourned, but it was quite understood beforehand that about three weeks would be allowed for public discussion. At Thursday's meeting, it was expected, a bill would be brought forward embodying Sir W. Muir's proposed scheme of local taxation for the North West Provinces, involving the imposition of a low rate upon land and certain license dues.

One of the worst murderers of the mutiny has just been brought to justice. The story of his crime is thus told:—A number of fugitives from Fyzabad, among whom were Lieutenants Cautley, Thomas Lindsay, and English, of the 22nd N. I., and Lieutenant Ritchie of the 13th Light Field Battery, had made their way towards Azimgurgh as far as a village called Mahoodabur on the bank of the Manorma in the Goruckpore district. Lindsay was cut down as they were preparing to cross the stream, and the rest were shot down or beaten to death with clubs, with the exception of two only—Lieutenant Cautley and Sergeant Busher, who gained the opposite bank. But they were closely pursued by one Jafir Ali, an influential zemindar, and others. Cautley became exhausted, and was easily overtaken, in spite of the good offices of a friendly peasant. He was knocked down by a blow from a lattee, and as he was attempting to rise to his knees Jafir Ali deliberately shot him in the breast. From that time until quite recently Jafir Ali has been a fugitive, and is said to have made a pilgrimage to Mecca. On his return he was arrested, and the Judge of Goruckpore (Mr. Benson) sentenced him and three others to death. Before the High Court at Allahabad N. W. P., the Government Advocate said he would not press for a capital sentence except against Jafir Ali, the ringleader and actual murderer. The Court, Mr. Justice Turner and Mr. Justice Turnbull, after some consideration, acquitted the other prisoners, but confirmed the sentence of death against Jafir Ali."

The spread of railways is the great fact of the day in India. On the 1st of April it is expected there will be complete through communication between Bombay and Madras with the exception of the bridge across the Kistna. The Madras Company has already finished its part of the line. As to the Kistna bridge it is thought we shall have to wait some three years for it yet. No doubt the best arrangement possible will be made in the meantime for the transport of goods and passengers across the river.

A Madras contemporary has told us of a very disgraceful state of things in the 19th Madras Native Infantry, which has embarked for Singapore. As no contradiction has appeared we may assume the facts to be as stated:—When the regiment was brought down to Madras, the men were ordered to attend to receive their pay from the proper officers, including the two months' advance which it is customary to give to soldiers about to embark for a

Road, which was strongly fortified by the rebels, and where the Imperialists were frequently repulsed with serious loss by the enemy. During the last few months Chik-Po-Tu secretly strengthened the Imperial position at the south, and in order to divert the enemy's attention, he ordered his men to make a false attack on the north-west side of the city. The rebel chief being alarmed at this sudden attack on his weak point, lost no time in sending troops from the garrison of the south to give assistance to that on the north-west side. Of this the Imperialists took advantage, renewing their attacks on the south with great force. The strength of this garrison being thus considerably reduced, it was unable to stand the fire of the Imperialists, and yielded, and occupation of this strong point was speedily followed by the reoccupation of the city by the Imperialists. The rebels and the chief surrendered themselves. It is hoped that this victory will have the effect of entirely restoring order in the Kweicho province.

JAPAN.

Our dates from Yokohama are to the 25th February. The following account of disturbances there is taken from the *Japan Herald*:—

There have lately been very serious disturbances in Sinchu, arising, it is said, from dishonouring of the local *kimats*. The people rose in arms, and were joined by a number of ronins from a neighbouring territory. It is stated that they cut off the local administrator's head. The Government dispatched a large number of troops from Yedo to quell the insurrection, and to arrest the ringleaders; also, money to meet the emergency. The measures taken were successful. The whole of Japan is so inundated by war rumours that it is very evident some serious outbreak is not unlikely to take place soon, even if it has not already commenced. We learn, says the *Hiogo News*, that there has been a disturbance in Ise, where from one to two hundred ronins excited the country people to such a pitch, by talking "politics," that they rose, to the number of about three thousand, and demanded, from their officials, that they should have the right to offer their opinions to the Imperial Government. A Kuge named Shijio left Osaka for the spot, with his bodyguard, about ten days ago. It is said that he has only taken a few men with him, as he is merely to pacify the rioters, it being feared, if the Government were to attempt force, that the affair might assume more dangerous proportions. The Portuguese Consul has been insulted by a soldier on guard at the bridge leading to the Yedo Foreign Settlement, and ten days wasted in representations before the man was made to apologise. The fact seems to be that even the troops told off to protect foreigners are not well affected towards them, whilst the Government has little power over the soldiers retained by the feudal nobility—even when stationed on Imperial service in the capital.

The formidable local rising, which the Government concluded that the measures they had taken would be sufficient to quell, has not been suppressed. Already there have been several lives lost and much property destroyed. There is always great difficulty in ascertaining particulars of what is passing in the interior; the Government, as a general rule, manifest much reticence in giving information, and it frequently happens that diplomatists and journalists are equally at fault in their statements. Both, of course, do the best they can in procuring reliable intelligence. From the best source open to us, we learn that an act of attempted Governmental spoliation was the spark which has lighted a conflagration which, so far from either dying out or being extinguished, is daily spreading over a wider area, amongst a poor and disaffected population. It seems that the Prince of Sanada some time since obtained, or alleged that he had, the sanction of the Government to an issue of local sats; with this paper money large purchases of silk and silkworms' eggs were made of the merchants and peasantry, and which were subsequently sold to foreigners at Yokohama. Recently a demand was made by the second and third officers in charge of the district that the people holding these sats should surrender them to the Government, but offering no equivalent. Popular passion was aroused, and a deputation representing the aggrieved was sent to these officers to protest; the assembly was tumultuous, and, with the object of infusing a salutary terror, the ringleader was seized, and his head struck off for inciting opposition to the Government. This act, and the contemplated injustice proposed to be perpetrated, roused the people to fury. The authorities were at once attacked (this was on the 20th of last month), the guard was called out, and a general fight ensued, in the course of which the town of Shinshiu was burnt to the ground; the castle of the Prince of Sanada, stormed, taken, and pulled down. He fled for safety; but his two subordinate officers, who are also in the Government service, and whose highhanded proceedings caused the outbreak, were captured, and at once crucified at the entrance to the castle. Intelligence of these doings was sent with all speed to the Government, who sent up one regiment of Nabashima and one regiment of Government troops to capture the leaders and restore peace to the district; but in the meantime by the sack of the castle the insurgents had become possessed of the arms and ammunition, and attacking the troops defeated them, capturing, in addition to the rifles they had acquired, two field-pieces. Such of the soldiers as could, made the best of their way back to Yedo, a distance of about forty miles from the locality of the outbreak. The Tokugawa peasantry, sympathising with the rebellion, refused to sell or supply the beaten soldiers with food, so that they were reduced to some straits for sustenance, the Government having neglected to furnish a commissariat. Success up to this time having been altogether on the side of the rebels, and their strength greatly increased by the accession of numbers of Idzu, Choshiu, and Hosokawa ronins, quite a formidable host of desperate peasants and disaffected samurai, numbering some thousands, are partially under arms, and are ready to encounter any force the Government can send up against them. The wonder is that more troops have not been sent up, but it is alleged that all the soldiers the Government can spare from Yedo have already been sent, and that more cannot at present be parted with without endangering the peace of the metropolis itself. It is alleged that Mito is secretly supplying provisions and money to the insurgents, that his people are fermenting into rebellion, and that peaceable farmers and others are flying from his district in anticipation of a rising, in which, perhaps, neither person nor property would be safe.

THE LATE PRINCE DIETRICHSTEIN-MENSDORFF.

(*From the Times.*)

Vienna, February 17.

Prince Dietrichstein-Mensdorff, the Stadtholder of Bohemia, died of bronchitis two days ago at Prague. Although his name may have escaped the memory of your readers, as it has been but little before the public of late years, he played a certain political part in one of the most decisive periods of modern Austrian history—namely, that from 1864 till 1866. Although a General of cavalry, he made his career rather in the diplomatic than in the military service, for many years he was attached to the Mission at St. Petersburg, where he remained till the Eastern war broke out, which disturbed the relations between the two Courts. During the insurrection in 1862-63 he was Stadtholder of Galicia, where through his tact he prevented the warm sympathy of the Galician Poles from degenerating into such active co-operation with the insurgents as to endanger Austria's relations with Russia. After the withdrawal of Count Rechberg from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1864 he took that portfolio, which he retained after the resignation of Schmerling, entering into the Ministry formed by Count Maurice Esterhazy. He, along with the then Minister of War, Frank, spoke out against the war with Prussia, while all the civilian Ministers voted for it. After the battle of Königgratz he was sent by the Emperor on the night of the 3rd of July to Hohenmauth to report on the condition of the army, and his report had a good deal to do with the resolutions taken. When Count Beust became Minister for Foreign Affairs, he withdrew to private life, taking his seat in the Upper House as a peer. He was, however, induced by Count Potocki to take the difficult post of Stadtholder of Bohemia. Two years ago Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, who, through the Coburgs, is nearly related to the Royal family of England, and who married the heiress of the last Prince Dietrichstein, received the title of Prince Dietrichstein-Mensdorff. Whatever may be the opinion about his political capacity, there was only one opinion about his private character, and there were few men among the Austrian aristocracy who so fully deserved and received the character of a thorough gentleman, so that if his loss is less felt in public it is felt so much the more in private life.

We understand that the wedding toilette of her Royal Highness the Princess Louise is to be entirely of British manufacture. Dress of white Irish poplin, manufactured, we believe, by O'Reilly, Dunne, and Co., of Dublin; veil and trimmings of Honiton lace.—*Court Circular.*

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

SYDNEY to PARRAMATTA. Down Trains. | PARRAMATTA to SYDNEY Up Trains.

Down Trains.—SYDNEY TO RICHMOND.—Up Trains

Rydal and Wallerawang to SYDNEY.—Up Trains.

SYDNEY to WALLERAWANG and RYDAL.—Down Trains.

GOULBURN TO SYDNEY.—Up Trains.

SYDNEY TO GOULBURN.—Down Trains.

No. 113 Down Mail. Through Tickets only issued by D. Trains N.B.—On Saturdays, Cheap Fares, at One Penny per mile 2nd class, will be issued at and from Sydney only by the 1.30 p.m. Down Train, available for return by the trains arriving in Sydney at 9.25 p.m. and 9.51 p.m. Horses and carriages not conveyed by Saturday Excursion Trains, except at ordinary rates.

Funeral Trains leave only from the Mortuary Station, and stop at Intermediate Stations if required. F, Funeral Trains.

* Platforms only. The trains do *not stop* at these unless required. Notice should be given to the *Guard*.

BUILDING SITE for SALE, near town, 40s per foot; 'bus 3d. Box 290, Post Office.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

HERBERT GIBSON has for Sale or Hire, superior Carriages, Buggies, Spring-carts, Harness, and Saddlery; also, several first-class sound, quiet, and tractable Horses, which can be warranted. N.B.—No letting on Sundays. Horse and Carriage Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

LAU'S HACK, fine, showy, good action, and very quiet. Owner having no further use for him. Apply Groom, 362, George-street.

FOR SALE, a SPRING-CART and Harness, cheap. COX, 12 doors from Bugle Horn, Wyndham-st., Waterloo.

FOR SALE, 12 useful, sound, young Horses, broken to all kinds of harness; any trial; a sound 'bus, £30. 2 vans, £9 and £10; a barouche carriage, £30; two second-hand turn-out seated buggies, £20 and £25; horses and vehicles Let Out on Hire. M'CARTY and BROWN 250, Pitt-street, opposite the Labour Bazaar.

HANDSOME Bay HACK, £12; brown first-class Buggy Horse, £12. S. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-st.

HOODED BUGGY, £15; Dogcart, £14; Pagnel Cart, £10; Spring Cart, £4. S. KNIGHT.

FIRST-CLASS set Plated Carriage Harness, nearly new, £10; set double Buggy Harness, £9. S. KNIGHT.

NEW Spring Cart, quiet Horse, and Harness, £18; Dealer's Van, £10; Safety Harness, 60s. Knight.

HORSE, Spring-cart, and harness, £4; handsome saddle Pony, £3. Shop, Hyde Park-tr., Liverpool-st.

MOORE'S Carriage Factory, South H. Rd. Buggies of all descriptions, Phaetons, Waggons, Harness, &c.

FOR SALE, extremely cheap, superior colonial-made second-hand BICYCLE, £3 10s. W. A. C., Herald.

BUGGY HARNESS.—Wanted, a good, light DOUBLE SET, new, or second hand, if in good condition. Address, stating lowest price, X, Herald Office.

BUGGY wanted, cheap; state price and particulars to B. W. C., Herald Office.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

PURE SHORTHORN BULL, "BORDER CHIEF," to arrive per Windsor Castle, FOR SALE.
For pedigree, &c., apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.,
Margaret-street.

FOR SALE, in the Gwydir District, N. S. W., 11,000 good Store WETHERS, 3, 4, and 5 years old 1588 EWES, ditto.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
Sydney, 9th February, 1871.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, heavy and light Vehicles, Harness, and Saddlery.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
As above.
Regular Sales at the Bazaar, daily; and at Campertown, any afternoon.
☞ Horses and Vehicles on hire.

HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSES.

At CAMPERDOWN, THIS DAY, FRIDAY.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by Mr. William Cummings, of Menangle, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, THIS DAY, Friday, at 2 o'clock,
15 head of thorough heavy draught horses, 4 and 5 years old.
The attention of contractors, draymen, and others, is particularly directed to the sale of the above horses, as they possess great size, strength, and style, being the progeny of the imported horses Champion and Samson.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.

GEORGE KISS is instructed by W. Barry, Esq., of Picton, to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on SATURDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
20 head of young horses, most of which are broken to saddle and harness; they are said to possess plenty of style, being all well bred.

RANDWICK AUTUMN MEETING.

April 29th, and May 4th, 5th, and 6th.

To Publicans and others.
Randwick Course Gate, St. Leger Stand, Derby Stand, Publicans' Booths, Horse Stalls, Cake and Fruit Stalls.

GEORGE KISS has been favoured with instructions from the A. J. Club to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash, except for the gate; which will be one-half cash, and the remainder previous to 8 p.m. on the St. Leger Day.

Hay. Hay. Hay.

BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
4 tons extra fine lucerne hay.

To Draymen and others.

BROWN and JONES are instructed by E. Dransfield, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards, THIS DAY, at 11.30 o'clock,
1 new spring-cart and harness, and three really good useful horses. Also,
4 fine upstanding saddle and harness horses.

Important Sale of Horses, Vehicles, and Saddlery.

THIS DAY.

BROWN and JONES will sell by auction, at their Pitt-street Yards (late Dawson and Co.'s), at 11.30 o'clock,
Horses, broken to saddle and harness
Vehicles, new and second-hand
Saddlery, ditto ditto
Horses, &c., received for sale, moderate livery and other charges.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from W. H. Suttor, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 24th instant, at their Homebush Central Yards, at 9.30 o'clock sharp,
500 extraordinary prime fat wethers, represented to weigh fully 65 lbs.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

DAWSON and CO. have received instructions from P. B. Hurley, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 24th instant, at the Homebush Central Yards, at 9.30 o'clock sharp,
100 head of very superior prime fat cattle.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. Clark, Brothers, to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
240 prime fat cattle, in lots, from his noted station, Gullendaddy.
N.B.—These cattle are in the hands of a very careful drover, and will arrive very fresh.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Messrs. R. E. and A. Bowman to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at his Homebush Yards, at half-past 9 o'clock,
719 prime fat wethers
616 ditto ditto ewes, in lots.
These sheep are represented extraordinary prime and heavy, and the wethers fully 65 lbs.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at Dog and Duck Yards,
Calves, suckers.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and cask butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, and poultry.

NOTICE.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS, will hold their next Two-monthly Sale, at Doyle's Yards, Campbelltown, on SATURDAY, 29th of April, at 12 o'clock sharp,
50 head of cattle, from Greendale
30 ditto ditto, from near Liverpool
20 ditto ditto, from Bringelly.
All parties having cattle for sale will please communicate with the auctioneers, so as to have them properly advertised at their earliest convenience.
Dog and Duck Sale Yards.

WELLS and JAMES will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, &c.

GOSPER and MOSES will sell by auction, at Railway Station, THIS DAY (Friday), at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, maize, pumpkins, &c.
12 o'clock, at the Dog and Duck Yards,
Poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, honey, prime calves, lambs, store pigs, and thirty (30) carcases of corn-fed pork.
Terms, cash.

NOTICE.

NEW RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, pumpkins, &c.
At Railway, at 11 o'clock, ironbark spokes, billet wood.
At Black Swan Yards, at 12 o'clock, 20 extra prime fat lambs, suckers, fowls, geese, and other poultry.
At half-past 12 o'clock, the celebrated Camberfield and other first-class brands of roll and keg butter; eggs, cheese, bacon, and other farm produce.
At 2 o'clock, wool, hides, sheepskins, &c.

NEW. RAVEN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Railway, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, corn, &c.
At 11 o'clock, wood, spokes, &c.
At Black Swan Yards, at 12 o'clock sharp, 20 prime fat lambs, suckers, and poultry of every description; the celebrated Camberfield and other first-class brands of roll and keg butter, cheese, eggs, bacon, &c.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway, at 9 o'clock sharp,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

BUTLER and INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY,
At the Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, fat pigs, suckers, 60 coops poultry.
At 1 o'clock sharp,
The usual weekly supply of dairy produce, consisting of roll and keg butter, best brands; eighty (80) cases cheese, including the No. 6 and other first-class brands; eggs, bacon, lard, honey, &c.
Terms, cash.

T. R. SMITH will sell at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, Straw, Pumpkins, Potatoes, &c.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, hay, straw, &c.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, Hay, straw, &c.

G. F. LOSEBY will sell by auction, at Railway, at 9—Hay, straw, potatoes.
And at Dog and Duck Yards, at 12,
Farm and dairy produce.

Oak Shingles.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Depot, 763, George-street South, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
30,000 oak shingles.

Produce Sale.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Railway, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne, black oats, potatoes, &c.
At Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, pigs, suckers, poultry.
At 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese (first-class brands), bacon, eggs, honey.
At 4 o'clock,
Fruit, potatoes, hides, tallow, &c.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, &c.,
and at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
250 casks tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

JOHN A. TURNER will sell by auction at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st April, at a quarter to 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, calf, yearling
Harness and bag leather, &c.
And at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides
Calfskins, &c.
☞ Also, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
Casks tallow
Neatsfoot oil.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

IRWIN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY,
At 10 a.m.—Leather—kip sole, harness, bag, kangaroo, &c.
10.30 a.m.—Hides, hair, &c.
2.30 p.m.—Tallow, oil, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
600 hides, leather, hair, bones, horns, &c.;
and at 2.15 p.m.,
250 casks tallow, New Zealand tow, &c.
Terms, cash.

NEW ZEALAND TOW.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Wool Warehouses, Phillip-street, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 21st April, at half-past 2 o'clock,
680 bales New Zealand tow.
Terms, cash.

Drapery, Clothing, Hats
Gold and Silver Watches
Negrohead Tobacco, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Pitt-street,
The above.

On SATURDAY, 22nd April, at 11 o'clock.
FURNITURE and PORTABLE PROPERTY.

J. B. NORTH and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 278, George-street, on SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock.
N.B.—Goods received daily for these sales.
Cash advances made.

On TUESDAY next, 25th April.
In the Yards at the rear of 260, George-street.
Hardwood, Palings, Cedar, Palings, Doors, &c.

J. B. NORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, as above,
N.B.—Parties having goods for unreserved sale are invited to send them in at once.

To Confectioners, Dealers, and others.

On SATURDAY, April 22nd, at 10 o'clock sharp,

S. LEVIN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 74, Market-street, near Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, April 22nd, at 10 o'clock sharp,
Counter, glass cases, fixtures, scales, and weights
Show glasses, ice chest, wax flowers (under shades)
Gasfittings, screen, chairs, glassware, and a large assortment of confectionery, &c.
Terms, cash.

On MONDAY, April 24th.

On the premises, Duke of Edinburgh Hotel, King-street.

To Hotelkeepers, Dealers, and others.

S. LEVIN has received instructions from Mr. R. Horne to sell by auction, on the above premises, on MONDAY, April 24th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, comprising sideboards, chiffoniere, loo and dining tables, chairs, couches, floorcloth, engravings, iron bedsteads and bedding, toilet-tables, kitchen range and sundries.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 21st April.

At the Governor Denison Hotel, Erskine-street.

The whole of the Household Furniture and Effects, WITHOUT RESERVE.

CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, as above, THIS DAY, 21st April, at 11 o'clock sharp, in consequence of the hotel being disposed of, and the incoming proprietor intending to refurnish throughout,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, comprising tables, chairs, couches, engravings, clocks, iron bedsteads and bedding, chests of drawers, washstands, crockery, kitchen utensils, and usual household requisites.

On SATURDAY, 22nd April, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

10 CASES PAPERHANGINGS,
A very Choice and Select Assortment.

To Builders, Paperhangers, Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 22nd April, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases paperhangings.
Just landed.
Terms, cash.

ISLAND PRODUCE
ISLAND PRODUCE.

The Cargo of the Captain Cook, just arrived from the Islands,

TONS COPRA
TORTOISESHELL
HOOPS
BELLY PIECES
COCOANUT OIL.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. O'Dond and Co., to sell by auction, at the Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street, THIS DAY, April 21st, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of ISLAND PRODUCE ex Captain Cook.
Terms, cash.

On SATURDAY, 22nd April, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

VALUABLE LIBRARY OF SELECT BOOKS,
Consisting of
800 Volumes in every department of Literature.
Removed to the Rooms for Convenience of Sale.
To Booksellers, Librarians, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, 22nd April, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable library of books.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY NEXT, 22nd April, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

IMPERATIVE SALE
of
FURNITURE
and other
HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

Handsome
ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANOFORTE,
By Collard and Collard.

KITCHEN UTENSILS AND SUNDRIES.

Removed from a First-class House at Glebe Point.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY next, 22nd April, at 11 o'clock,
The furniture complete of a 6-roomed house, consisting of
Cut glassware
Table cutlery
Electroplated ware
Brussels carpets
Fenders and fire irons
Bohemian glass vases
Engravings
DINING ROOM FURNITURE
DRAWING ROOM ditto
BEDROOM ROOM ditto
LIBRARY ditto
Kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.

Important to Fancy Dealers, Furniture Brokers, Perfumers, and the Trade.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

THIS DAY, Friday, 21st April.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
JD,
1—2 Two single and double perambulators, wicker ditto, nest bags, spale mats, &c., &c.
3—4 Two cases fancy toilet, show, marketing, waste paper, office and fancy basketware, rattles, clothes pegs, &c., &c.
5 One case doll and rack combs
6—8 Two cases lavender water, No. 84
9—10 Two cases finest scent fountains
11 One case eau de Cologne, xx.
Also,
HP&Co.
198 One case dolls, assorted, more or less damaged
210½ One case crying dolls, wax faces and hair, ditto papa and mamma dolls, velocipedes, &c.
Two cases fancy vases, albums, cutlery, &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, April 21st.

Sale of Fancy Goods, Basketware, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
13 cases, now landing ex Agnes Rose, comprising
General fancy goods
Basketware, in variety
Albums, jet goods, &c., &c.
Full particulars in future issue

FEATHERS.
FLATS.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by Messrs. F. B. Palmer and Co. to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, George-street,
1 case plumes and flats.
Assorted colours.

FINAL CLEARING-OUT SALE.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by Messrs. F. B. Palmer and Co. to sell by auction, on the Premises, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 21st instant, at 11 o'clock.
The whole of their well-assorted Stock, comprising
FLANNELS
MEN'S BROWN COTTON HOSIERY
DITTO WOOLLEN DITTO
LADIES' COTTON DITTO
DITTO WOOLLEN DITTO
CHILDREN'S HOSIERY
TRIMMINGS
ROUGH BROWNS
GINGHAMS
SEWED GOODS
FEATHERS
WOOL SCARFS
LONGCLOTHS
&c. &c.
Also,
FIXTURES AND FITTINGS.
N.B.—The attention of buyers is called to the unreserved character of this sale, as the premises must be given up on the 24th instant.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF
Books, by standard authors
Account Books
Paper
Fancy Goods, &c.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on an early date,
Invoices of the above named goods,
Comprising an immense variety.
Details in future advertisements.

MONDAY, 24th instant.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.
Of the favourite manufacture of Nathan Joseph.

Now landing, in splendid order, ex Dounc Castle.

To the Trade, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, next the Bank of Australasia, on MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Balance of an invoice of new and seasonable boots and shoes, now landing ex Dounc Castle, of the celebrated make of Nathan Joseph, comprising—
Ladies' kid E.S., M.H., channels, toes
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, fancy stitch
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, polish
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, ditto, mock balmorals
Ditto levant ditto, ditto, rivets, toes and vamps
Ditto memel ditto, ditto, ditto, various
Ditto cloth ditto, T.P.H., ditto
Ditto lasting ditto, M.H., ditto, and sewn plain and toes
Ditto cashmere ditto, S.H.
Misses' 1 and 2 lasting M.H.
Girls' 6 to 9 and 10 to 13 lasting M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto kid M.H.
Misses' 1 and 2 kid, M.H.
Children's 2 to 5 patent calf, straps
Ditto ditto coloured morocco E.S.
Ditto ditto coloured roan balmorals
Gents' kid E.S., rivets
Ditto memel ditto, ditto.
&c., &c., &c.
All the above in very varied assortments.

Every line submitted will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, to clear the shipment.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Time—11 o'clock prompt.

POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

That well established Provincial Paper,
THE MACLEAY HERALD,
published at KEMPSEY, Macleay River.

TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 3rd May,
That well established provincial paper,
THE MACLEAY HERALD,
together with the plant, machinery, &c., requisite for the carrying on of the paper, and a large jobbing printing business attached.

☞ In offering the above paper for POSITIVE sale, the auctioneers desire to state that they are instructed to afford the fullest information as to the extent of the business, the profits, the plant, and premises. To any one to whom such a pursuit would be congenial, perhaps no better opportunity is likely to present itself of securing a good provincial paper, capable, under able management, of being largely extended, and more remuneratively so, if desired, in conjunction with a good fancy stationery business attached to the premises in which the paper is published.

Positive Sale, on MONDAY next.

DERWENT-STREET, GLEBE.

LEICHHARDT COTTAGES.
TWO REMARKABLY NEAT WELL FINISHED RESIDENCES, near Harden-street, built of brick on stone foundations, and having slate roofs, containing each 4 rooms, kitchen, verandahs back and front. Small garden in front, and large yard, water laid on, &c., at the rear.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 24th April,
at 11 o'clock,
The above described cottages, fronting Derwent-street, well known as formerly the property of Mr. David Elphinston.
The sale will be absolute, in consequence of the departure of the proprietor from the colony.
TITLE—Bishopthorp lease, about 83 years to run, ground rent £8 2s 6d per annum.
Plan at the Rooms.

To Market Gardeners, Small Capitalists, and others.

COMFORTABLE REMUNERATIVE HOMESTEAD.
COOGEE.

MADDEN'S MARKET GARDEN, 4 acres and 11 perches, between the properties of W. J. LENNON, Esq., and E. KNOX, Esq., and close to BISHOP-COURT and COOGEE PARK, the estate of JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., together with the STONE-BUILT COTTAGE thereon, containing 4 rooms, &c., and other improvements.

☞ The above is a noted selection in this popular suburb. The greater portion of the land is of that rich nature so much sought after by market gardens, and is constantly irrigated in all seasons. The position is elevated, overlooking the ocean, and commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. The approach is by a good carriage road.

Terms liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st May, at 11 o'clock,
Madden's market garden and stone-built cottage residence.

Plan at the Rooms.

ROBBINS and CO. have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at Mr. James Hunter's Hotel, Emu Plains, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock,
No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, 1 rood 29½ perches, more or less, situated in the county of Cook, parish of Strathdon, near the Bridge, Nepean River, Penrith, suburban portion No. 10, commencing on south-east side of Nepean Road at the northern corner of portion No. 11, and bounded thence on the north-west by that road, bearing north 20 degrees east, 1 chain on the north-east by the south-west boundary line of portion No. 9; easterly at right angles to the Nepean River, 4 chains and 52 links to the Nepean River; on the south-east by that river upward to the eastern corner of section No. 11 aforesaid; and on the south-west by the north-east boundary line of that portion westerly, at right angles to Nepean Road 4 chains and 22 links to the point of commencement, being allotment sold as lot 10.
No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land, containing 2 roods 4 perches, more or less, situated in county of Cook in parish of Strathdon, near the bridge, Nepean River, Penrith, suburban portion, No. 11, commencing on the north-east boundary of Mr. G. Dempsey's 3 acres 27½ perches, at a point where the south-east side of Nepean Road meets that boundary; and bounded thence on the north-west by the south-east side of that road bearing south 20 degrees east 1 chain; on the north-east by the south-west boundary line of portion No. 10 easterly, at right angles to Nepean Road 4 chains 22 links to the Nepean River; on the south-east by that river upward to the eastern corner of Mr. G. Dempsey's boundary; and on the south-west by part of the north-east boundary line of that land 3 chains 74 links north-westerly to the point of commencement, being lot No. 11.
No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land, containing 1 rood 11½ perches, more or less, situated in the county of Cook and parish of Strathdon, near the bridge, Nepean River, Penrith, No. 12, commencing on the north-west of Nepean Road, at the southern corner of portion No. 13, and bounded thence on the south-east by 1 chain 51½ links of that road, bearing south 20 degrees west; on the south-west by part of the north-east boundary line of Mr. G. Dempsey's 3 acres 27½ perches 2 chains 33½ links north-westerly to the southern corner of portion No. 14; on the north-west by 1 chain 60 links of the south-east boundary line of that portion, bearing north 30 degrees 35 minutes east to the western corner of portion No. 13 aforesaid; on the north-east by the south-west boundary line of that portion bearing east 29 degrees 40 minutes south 2 chains 6 links to the point of commencement, being No. 12.
No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land, containing 1 rood 6 perches, more or less, situated in the county of Cook and parish of Strathdon, near the bridge, Nepean River, Penrith. No. 13, commencing on the south-west side of Strathdon Road, at the eastern corner of portion No. 14, and bounded thence on the north-east by 1 chain 77 links of that road, bearing east 29 degrees 40 minutes south to Nepean Road on the south-east by chain 52 links of the north-west side of that road, bearing south 20 degrees west to the eastern corner of portion No. 12; on the south-west by the north-east boundary line of that portion, north-westerly parallel with Strathdon Road 2 chains 5 links; and on the north-west by part of the south-east boundary line of portion No. 14 aforesaid, bearing north 30 degrees 35 minutes; east one chain and 50 links to the point of commencement, being No. 13.

This is an excellent opportunity for parties wishing to have a garden or a residence on the high banks of the Nepean, and close to the Great Western Road, and about 100 yards from the siding or platform, Emu Plains.
For plan and particulars apply to
ROBBINS and CO.,
High-street, Penrith.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 20th April, 1871.

James Graham, as Chairman, &c., v. E. Campbell.

BY VIRTUE of the authority given by the Act of Council, 5 Vic. No. 9, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, at Camb's Commercial Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, unless this writ be previously satisfied,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant, E. Campbell, of and in the equity of redemption in all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the parish of Alexandria, county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, and being allotment No. 43, of a subdivision of the Hopewell Estate, at Paddington, commencing at a point at the intersection of Campbell-street, with Hopewell-street, and bounded on the south-east by the last named street, bearing west 36½ degrees south, 178 feet; on the south-west by the northern boundary of lot 44, bearing west 11½ degrees north, 98 feet; on the west by the eastern boundary fence of the Barcom Glen Estate, bearing north 11½ degrees east 233 feet; on the north-east by the south-western boundary fence of lot 42, and a line in continuation, in all 211 feet to Campbell-street, and on the north-east by that street bearing south-easterly 32 feet to the point of commencement.
And also all and singular the messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other real estate whatsoever, and whether in possession, reversion, remainder, or expectancy, comprised in and released and abjured by a certain indenture dated the 2nd day of July, 1862, and made between Francis O'Brien of the one part, and Edward Campbell of the other part, including all that the part, share, and interest to which the said Edward Campbell is or can be entitled under or by virtue of the will of William Burnell, late of Sydney aforesaid, merchant, deceased, or under or by virtue of any deed or deeds in connection therewith or relating thereto.
JOHN PHELAN, Under-Sheriff.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. EMANUEL DELPRADO, Messenger, Audit Office, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed SISTER, Mary Ann, THIS (Friday) MORNING; to move from his Residence, No. 204, Crown-street, near Burton-street, at 11 o'clock a.m., and proceed to the Catholic Cemetery, Devonshire-street. T. DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES ABBOTT are invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, James Alfred; to move from his residence, No. 96, Clarence-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street South.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

CENSUS OF 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All householders, persons in charge or occupiers of land, who have not been supplied with CENSUS FORMS (Householder's or Occupier's Schedule), or at whose house the said forms have been left, but not called for by the collectors, are hereby requested to communicate at once with the Registrar-General, Sydney.

Census Office, 14th April, 1871.

BORDER CUSTOMS DUTIES.

It is hereby notified that Customs Duties payable upon goods imported into Queensland borderwise must be paid either in coin, bank notes or drafts, or approved bank cheques. Orders on firms or private individuals will not be received.

J. P. BELL.

Treasury, Queensland, 13th April, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

By particular desire, Planche's favourite drama,
NOT A BAD JUDGE.
Under distinguished patronage.

ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WERE TWO KINGS!
For positively the last time.

THIS EVENING, April 21st, 1871,
The performances will commence, at half-past 7 o'clock, with Planche's charming drama, in 2 acts,
NOT A BAD JUDGE.

Marquis de Treval ..... Mr. Stuart O'Brien
John Casper Lavater ..... Mr. J. J. Bartlett
Batman ..... Mr. Chas. Young
Louise ..... Miss Dolly Green.

Scene—Switzerland.

To conclude with J. R. Planche's charming fairy extravaganza,
ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WERE TWO KINGS!

On SATURDAY NEXT, will be produced, a new Sensation Drama, in 3 acts (by W. H. Cooper), entitled,
FOILED,
or, AUSTRALIA TWENTY YEARS AGO!
with new scenery, gigantic machinery, and the most wonderful effects ever produced. The first time Steam has been used upon the stage.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.

CONCERTS FOR THE MILLION.

The N. S. W. AMATEUR CHRISTY MINSTRELS' fourth GRAND CONCERT on SATURDAY EVENING. First appearance of Mr. J. OATEN, the celebrated ENGLISH CONCERTINA SOLOIST.

Note the prices of admission—Body of hall and gallery, 6d; front seats, 1s.

SPENCER'S MECHANICAL EXHIBITION, 222, Pitt-street, opposite Messrs. Farmer and Co.'s.—MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC WONDERS. Admission—One shilling; children, under ten, half-price. FANCY GLASS BLOWING, and Glass Spinning. Ladies presented with specimen of spun glass.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, Pitt-street. — MONDAY, April 24th,
Miss LEA'S Grand Evening CONCERT.
Doors open at half-past 7, concert to commence at 8.
Reserved chairs, 2s; body of hall, 1s.
Tickets to be had at the School of Arts.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

RANDWICK AUTUMN RACES, 1871.

SATURDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 29th April, and 4th, 5th, and 6th May.

PATRON: His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Belmore.
PRESIDENT: The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B., &c., &c.
STEWARDS: Richard Jones, Esq., the Hon. W. M. Arnold, Esq., M.L.A., W. J. Dangar, Esq., Thomas Rutledge, Esq., Thomas H. Smith, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT: Alfred Cheeks, Esq.
JUDGE: John Lackey, Esq., M.L.A.
STARTER: C. J. Brokenshire, Esq.
CLERK OF THE COURSE: H. D. Martyn, Esq.
HANDICAPPER: J. A. Scarr, Esq.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER: Buchan Thomson, Esq.

VICTORIA C. C., 2nd Eleven v. SYDNEY 2nd, TO-MORROW in Domain, at 2 sharp.—Messrs. Ahern, Curtis, Douglas, H. Fleming, Gosney, Hinchy, Holmes, Hoskings, Milligan, Thompson, Williams, and Flood.

2nd Eleven v. Surrey C. C., on Darlington Ground, University.—Messrs. Crofton, F. Crofton, A. Fisher, Hadley, G. and E. Parkinson, Pidgeon, Robinson, Saber, Sadler, Wearne, Lawler, and Bonner.

J. J. HINCHY, Hon. Sec.

SURRY C. C. v. VICTORIA 2nd, Darlington Ground, Saturday, 1.30 p.m.:—Davis, M'Lean, Sheridan, Shoults, Hinwood, Hinwood, Usher, M'Cabe, Watson, Blanchard, Salier; Barnes, 12th.

W. C. HINWOOD, Hon. Sec.

WARWICK V. UNIVERSITY.—Albert Ground. —The following players please attend at 2 p.m.:—Miller, Park, Hewitt, Oatley, Fairweather, Gregory, D. and C., Kellick. Tooher, Iceton, Bannerman, Woods, 12th.

SYDNEY CRICKET CLUB.—Second Eleven v. Victoria Second, Domain Ground. The following players are requested to meet at 1.30 p.m. on SATURDAY, 22nd April, Messrs. Ahern, Blanchard, Bonner, Blakeney, Bannerman, D'Arcy, Dunnitt, Grimestone, Harris, Plant, Yarnton, 12th Newman. J. P. FOSTER, Hon. Sec.

SYDNEY CRICKET CLUB.—Third Eleven v. Naval Brigade, Inner Domain. The following players will meet at 1.30 p.m., Messrs. Ashdown, Evelyn, Hart, Johnson, Newman, Newell, Punch, Sullivan, Wilson, G. Wells, J. Wells, 12th Camb.

J. P. FOSTER, Hon. Secretary.

NEWTOWN C. C. 1st v. 1st PARRAMATTA.—The following members to meet at Sydney Railway Station TO-MORROW, at 1.15 p.m. sharp. Vivian, Copp, Day, Furlong, Pile, Hanigan, Smidmore, C. Dawes, Lucas, Fowles, Crane, jun., M'Kern.

F. M'KERN, Hon. Secretary.

FURNITURE, ETC.

LAWLER'S BEDDING AND BEDSTEAD SHOW ROOMS,
517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

☞ The most extensive in the colony.

Bedsteads of every size and description are fitted up for inspection, and a large stock of superior bedding displayed thereon, thus affording intending purchasers the unusual advantage of inspecting the goods before purchasing.

Observe the address—
517, GEORGE-STREET, Brickfield-hill.

IMPROVED HAND SEWING-MACHINES.—The only reliable cheap machines in the world.
The "Home" Shuttle Lock-stitch, £4 10s.
The "Common Sense" Chain-stitch, £3 0s.
In cases, with hemmer, oilcan, needles, gauge, clamp, &c., &c.
Sole agents, M. MOSS and CO., Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

SEWING-MACHINES. — The WHEELER and WILSON new IMPROVED Family Lock-stitch Noiseless Machine, £8 10s, will hem, bind, gather, quilt, fell, braid, frill, tuck, &c. J. B. TICKLE, 311, George-st.

WANZER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.
First Prize at Paris, 1867,
Three first-class awards in America, 1869.
Only Prize at Sydney, 1870.
Two first prizes, Canada, 1870, and numerous others.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., 108, Pitt-street.

SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES at reduced prices. We are now enabled to sell these superior Sewing-Machines at a considerable reduction on former prices.
STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 357, George-street.

FOUR THOUSAND FAMILIES IN AUSTRALIA are now using
WILLCOX and GIBBS' Family Sewing MACHINES.
They are equally suitable for light or heavy fabrics.
Price £8.
HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-st., near Royal Hotel.

FURNITURE and Portable Property, Books, &c., purchased, by J. B. NORTH and CO., 276, George-st.

WANTED, to SELL to new arrivals, country buyers, and parties about to marry, Pianofortes, Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture of every description, Kitchen Furniture of all kinds; also, New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade. Largest stock in the colony to select from.
Hardy, Brothers,
Auctioneers, Importers, and Valuators,
9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.
N.B.—Goods carefully packed by experienced hands, for transmission to all parts of the colony.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL.—Muntz yellow metal rods, ¼ inch up to 1¼ in.
Chain cables, and anchors, sheathing felt
Soda crystals, soda ash, glass jar salt, Bath bricks
Young's paraffin candles, carriage candles, whiting
New line, preserved salmon, white and red herrings
Muir's salmon, pickles, oils, marmalade, jams
Muir's Duke of Edinburgh sauce, preserved fish
Tobacco pipes, Liverpool soap
Taylor Brothers' cocoa, chocolate, and arrowroot
Wotherspoon's confectionery, in 12-lb. and 7-lb. tins
Whisky—Scotch and Irish, in bulk and bottle
Ditto—Old Glenlivet, in bulk, and Dawson's in bottle
Sherry, in hogsheads, quarter-casks; Bernard's old tom
Berthwick's bottled Dublin stout
Brown and grey papers, printing papers, paper bags.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.—10, 11, and 12 h.p. portable steam engines
Steam hoisting engines and winches, 3, 5, and 6 h.p.
Turning lathes, 7½, 9½, and 13 inch centres—from 12 to 20 feet beds, punching machines, drilling machines
Steam hammers, shaping and planing machines
V. I. R. sheets and belting, Brighton lamps
Lithographic press and fittings, horse rakes
Centrifugal pumps, sheep-washing machines.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

BAR AND ROD IRON—Round, square, and flat, all sizes
Hoop iron, angle iron, pig and hematite iron
Boiler and Lowmoor plates, boiler tubes and rivets
Galvanized corrugated iron, Morewood's and others
Water socket pipes, 2 to 6 inch diameter.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

FENCING WIRE—Best annealed drawn, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12
White lead, white zinc and black paint, woolbagging, canvas
Window glass, wire nails, castor oil, cotton waste
Europe rope, bolt rope, sinnet, seaming twine.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

TANKS, TANKS, TANKS for SALE (best London make). EDMUND E. SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

BAGS.—Second-hand Gunny BAGS for SALE. W. STARKEY, 147, Castlereagh-street.

SACKS.—WANTED, any quantity, large, strong, and sound. M. R. Marble Lime Depot, 8, King-st. West.

WOLFF'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.
TESTIMONIAL.
Sydney Infirmary, November 11, 1870.
"I beg to state that I have, with the permission of the HONORARY PHYSICIANS, given your SCHNAPPS to several patients in our wards. I have no hesitation in stating that I consider your SCHNAPPS A MOST EXCELLENT STIMULANT AND DIURETIC, and of great value in cardiac and renal affections, and I believe they will EVENTUALLY SUPERSEDE ALL OTHER SPIRITS in the treatment of the above complaints.
"LITTON FORBES, Resident Physician."
On SALE by all Wine and Spirit Merchants and Publicans.
M. MOSS and CO., Sole Agents.

J. T. and J. TOOHEY beg to intimate to the public that they are now prepared to supply ALES and PORTER of a quality that will compare favourably with any that has been produced in the colony. Darling Brewery, Harbour-street, Sydney.
April 18th, 1871.

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, ETC.

ADELAIDE BREADSTUFFS.

HART and CO.'S .. Superfine Flour, 1871
DUFFIELD and CO.'S Superfine Flour, 1871
Superfine Flour, 1870
Household Flour, 1871
DUNN'S .. .. Superfine, 1871
WARREN'S .. Superfine, 1871.
ADELAIDE WHEAT.
Also,
LAUNCESTON Superfine Flour.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn-Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

JAMES PEMELL and CO., George-street South, opposite Railway Station Gates, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, best Seconds, Kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
Best quality; lowest prices.

NEW PATNA RICE, ex Wimmera, from Calcutta, on SALE by
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, by the Undersigned: Whybrow's half-pint salads, assorted bottled fruits, black currants, quart vinegar, pint pickles, pearl barley, oatmeal, split peas, mixed peel, sardines (half and quarters), canary seed, barcelonas, whole ginger, raw coffee, chicory, De Roubaix sperms, Taylor's cocoa, half-barrel herrings, Nelson's gelatine and isinglass, Java rice, fine and coarse salt, soda crystals, carbonate soda, wax vests, matches, whiting.
JAMES MACGREGOR,
Importer,
320, George-street.

VICTORIAN MUTTON HAMS, flavour equal to York hams. W. H. ARIELL.

NORTH WILTS CHEESE, very prime.
W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

50 CASES North Wilts CHEESE, price 8d per lb. by the case. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-st.

SWALLOW and ARIELL'S PRIZE BISCUIT.—G. Bencraft's Victorian oatmeal, Melbourne moulds; yellow, mottled, toilet and soft soaps; Scotch mixtures, conversation sugar almonds, mixed lollies, jellies, paper bags, tea paper, canary seed, N. W. and Cheshire cheese, Buchan's sarsaparilla. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-st.

RUSSIAN AND TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Just received per Kosciusko, One Case of the above CHOICE and DELICATE-FLAVOURED CIGARETTES, in fancy boxes.
E. T. PENFOLD,
Importer,
Sydney.

NEW LUCERNE SEED.
SWAIN and CO., Seedsmen, 710, George-street.

ASHLEAF Kidney POTATOES, fine sample, seed size. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

POTATOES.—Prime fresh samples of Warrnambool Potatoes, hourly expected. C. B. Bond, 64, Sussex-st.

CHEESE (Beazley's), Butter, Bacon, Cabbagetree, Garlic, &c. J. Duffin and Son, 23, King-street.

CURRANTS, fresh fruit, good sample. THOS. J. STUTCHBURY and CO., 183, Pitt-street.

PATNA RICE for SALE, per Helen Malcolm, now due. Sample on view. G. E. AUSTEN, 249, George-st.

ADELAIDE WHEAT and FLOUR on SALE. C. WILSON, 64, Margaret-street.

ROLL BUTTER, fresh in This Morning. E. TIGHE, 114, William-street.

TEAS and COFFEES of the finest quality. E. TIGHE.

FALLON'S celebrated Albury WINES, various kinds, by single bottle, or per dozen. E. TIGHE.

ALE AND PORTER, at very low prices, best brands, Guinness's, Byass's, Bass's, or Alsop's. E. TIGHE.

REDUCTION IN SUGARS.

W. HUGHES is selling a splendid CRYSTALLISED SUGAR at 4d per lb; best White Crystals at 4½d; first-class Black Tea at 2s per lb.
116, William-street.

SUPERIOR FRESH ROLL BUTTER received THIS MORNING.
WILLIAM HUGHES,
116, William-street.

FALLON'S superior COLONIAL WINES, choice brands of ALE and PORTER.
WILLIAM HUGHES,
116, William-street.

P. M'CARROLL.
GLORIOUS NEWS FOR THE PUBLIC.
TO CLUB-HOUSES, HOTEL and BOARDING-HOUSES, and the PUBLIC at large.
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF MEAT.
LIST OF PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

	Per lb.		Per lb.
Hind quarter mutton ..	1½d	Fore quarter of beef ..	1½d
Fore ditto ditto ..	1d	Spice beef ..	5d
By whole sheep ..	1½d	Round beef, cooked ..	4d
By half sheep ..	1½d	German sausage ..	4d
Mutton chops ..	2d	Black pudding ..	3d
Rump steaks ..	2½d	Beef sausages ..	1½d
Beef steaks	1½d	Pork sausages ..	4d
Boiling beef	1½d	Legs of pork ..	4d
Corn beef	1d	Loins of pork ..	4½
Best ribs of roasting beef	2d	Whole or half pig ..	4d
Chuck ribs	1½d	Veal	4d
Sirloin ditto	2½d	Ox tongues	2s each
Hind quarter of beef ..	1½d		

OIL CAKE for fattening cattle, a few tons for SALE by J. DEY, LAMB, 9 Gresham-street.

DRAPERY, HABERDASHERY, ETC.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Gentlemen's superior Eureka linen. M'[illegible] A. HUGHES, Shirt Manufacturer, 590, George-street, 4 doors south of Bathurst-street.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING and TAILORING DEPARTMENTS,
DENISON HOUSE, George-street, Sydney.

THOMPSON and GILES respectfully inform their friends and the gentlemen of New South Wales that they have opened, and are now showing, their new and extensive stock of ready-made CLOTHING, West of England, Scotch, and Belgian WOOLLENS, choice carriage RUGS, railway WRAPPERS, &c., &c.
Thompson and Giles's suits, to order, 75s, 84s, 84s
Thompson and Giles's trousers, to order, 21s, 22s 6d, 25s
Thompson and Giles's trousers and vests, to order, 35s, 38s 6d, 42s.
THOMPSON and GILES, Tailors and Habit Makers.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, manufactured at DENISON HOUSE,
specially adapted for the requirements of the climate.

Thompson and Giles's ready-made suits, 55s
Thompson and Giles's ready-made trousers, 21s
Thompson and Giles's ready-made trousers and vests, 32s 6d
Thompson and Giles's ready-made paget coats, 55s
Thompson and Giles's ready-made frock coats, 55s.
Noted for excellence of Cloth and Finish.

Boys' and Youths' CLOTHING Department.

Black cloth jacket suits	Blue diagonal suits
Galatea suits	Fashionable sailor suits
School suits	Dress suits.

Economical in Price, and of Sterling Value.

Gent.'s choice kid gloves, scarfs, ties, collars, shirts, underclothing, hosiery, &c., &c.
Portmanteaus, railway wrappers, travelling bags, trunks, &c., &c.
THOMPSON and GILES, Denison House,
376, 378, 380, George-street, Sydney.

THE PRETTIEST GIFT for a Lady is 6 pairs of Hobson and Whiting's French Kid Gloves, elegantly packed in a scented sachet
Ford's Eureka shirts, 42s the half-dozen
Gentlemen's hosiery of the finest descriptions
Nagasaki silk umbrellas and sun-shades
Gentlemen's night shirts, ready for use
Cambric handkerchiefs, from 7s 6d to 100s per dozen
Piesse and Lubin's choice essences and perfumes
Rimmel's bar soap, 1s per lb.
Portmanteaus (solid leather), less than cost
Fine Turkey and bath sponges, all sizes
Silk crimean shirts; silk and wool mixtures ditto.
HOBSON and WHITING, 3, Hunter-street.

LACES, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, moderate prices. D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TULLES, &c., choice assortment. D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street.

LADIES' HATS, new shapes, in velvet, felt, and straw. D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street.

FARMER AND COMPANY'S
Celebrated Imperial Black Silks.

FARMER AND COMPANY'S
Celebrated Fancy Silks.

FARMER and COMPANY'S
Celebrated Bridal Silks.

FARMER and COMPANY'S
Celebrated Waterproof Mantles.

FARMER and COMPANY'S
Celebrated Velvet Jackets.

FARMER and COMPANY'S
Celebrated Rich Silk Jackets.

CRIMEAN FLANNELS, a very cheap shipment ex Douna Castle, 1s 8½d per yard. W. C. KELK.

WATERPROOF TWEEDS, 2s 11d, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, cheapest parcels imported. W. C. Kelk.

DRESS MATERIALS, a beautiful variety, newest goods. W. C. KELK.

TRIMMINGS and FRINGES, a new stock per last mail steamer. W. C. KELK.

THE very newest styles in Ladies' Hats and Bonnets at our usually low prices. T. BAKER.

QUILTED Alpaca Skirts, 6s 11d; Wincey Skirts, 2s 11d; Frilled Cambet ditto, 4s 11d. T. BAKER.

BLANKETS, a good useful size, only 8s 6d; Col. Blankets, 5s 6d. T. BAKER, opposite Cathedral.

MILLINERY! CHOICE MILLINERY!
The newest shapes in Hats, 1s 11d to 4s 6d
Elegant Trimmed Hats, 5s 11d to 14s 6d
Richly Trimmed Bonnets, 10s 6d to 16s 6d
Millinery Bonnets, latest novelties, 12s 6d to 19s 6d
Bridal Bonnets, choice selection
Millinery Trimmings of every description, at moderate prices.
F. WAY, Importer of Millinery and Show Goods, 261, 263, 265, Pitt-street.

FAMILY AND COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING. The CHEAPEST HOUSE in Sydney.
E. WAY'S, 261, 263, 265, Pitt-street.
Black alpacas, lustres, coburgs, French twills, barathea, Balmoral crapes, Parramatta cloths, French merinoes, Great's crapes, Courtald's crapes, and every article for family mourning, direct from the manufacturers to
E. WAY.

LADIES' STAYS, in all the new shapes, 18 to 30 inches, all makes.
Good stays, 1s 6d to 8s 6d, very cheap.
E. WAY'S, 261, 263, and 265, Pitt-street.

NEW DRESS and Mantle Trimmings, Fringes, &c. J. Q. CARTER, 411, George-st., op. Royal Hotel.

REAL and Imitation LACES, black and white. J. Q. CARTER, 411, George-street.

REAL LACE TIES, Collars, Sleeves, Coiffures, &c. J. Q. CARTER, 411, George-st., op. Royal Hotel.

VELVET JACKETS. New Shapes, Just Open
Waterproof costumes.
Well-seasoned fur, remarkably low prices
Millinery bonnets and hats, very distingué
Children's jackets, great variety.
M. J. MURPHY, 251, Pitt-street.

WATERPROOF TWEED, two yards wide, guaranteed, only 2s 11d, at JAY'S, 82, King-street.

WORKED CAMBRIC EDGINGS, large assortment, from one penny yard. JAY'S, 82, King-st.

7600 MACHINE NEEDLES, embracing 17 kinds; threads, &c. H. French, 44, S. H. R.

GENTS' fine calf ELASTIC-SIDES, stout sole, 10s 6d SWYNY'S, George-street, near Lassetter's.

GENTS who are in search of neat-fitting and well-made BOOTS, try SWYNY'S, George-street.

MEDICAL, CHEMICALS, ETC.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.—To be obtained from all respectable chemists and druggists.

TO LADIES.—Mrs. WELSH'S Female Pills remove all difficulties. (Not Widow Welsh's.) Consultation at residence. Letters attended to. The pills by post. To be had only at 468, Elizabeth-st. South, near Albion-st.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT cures everything. To be had everywhere, in lid pots, 1s each.

MRS. BLOOR'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids. See medical certificates. All chemists. Shilling tins.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS for children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Australasia in packets.

INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN immediately relieves the most distressing coughs; it operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, causing a free and healthy expectoration. A single dose will stop the most violent fit of coughing, and in many cases one bottle will affect a cure. Sold by all chemists, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d bottle, and prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., Chemists, 532 and 534, George-street, Sydney.

BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

FIRE! NO WATER!! 419, GEORGE-STREET.

CHEAPEST PAPERHANGINGS IN SYDNEY, at BEAUMONT and SONS,
SALVAGE STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

No reasonable offer refused.

Cheap paperhangings
Cheap satin papers
Cheap gold papers.

Note the Address—
BEAUMONT and SONS,
419, George-street,
Next door to Lassetter's.

GALVANIZED Iron, G. O. Eagle, Wolverhampton, and other brands. G. E. CRANE, New Pitt-st.

150,000 SLATES, 24 x 12 to 16 x 8. Now landing. Crane, City Cement Stores.

LEAD PIPE on SALE. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

GALVANIZED Corrugated IRON—5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet, very cheap. W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

FOR SALE, Dry Felloes and Spokes, Palings, Lathe Shingles, and Posts and Rails.
JOHN BLAIR, 203, Sussex-street, near Druitt-street.

400,000 FEET Foreign and Colonial Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET hardwood, cedar, doors, sashes, ROLFE, Circular Qy.

KAURI TIMBER { Square logs and ditches, spars, yards, mast-pieces—assorted dimensions, 20 to 75 feet.
Apply to A. S. WEBSTER, Gresham-street.

MARBLE LIME CO. DEPOT.—Large stock always ready for contractors or shipment. 8, King-st. W.

FOR SALE, cheap, 2 Sign BOARDS. Apply B. Braun, 349, George-street, next D. Jones and Co's.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Wholesale and Retail GREENGROCER'S and Fruiterer's, in full trade, in Newcastle. A bargain. Apply PETER JAMES, George-street Market; or F. CLARIDGE, Newcastle.

A SNUG OYSTER BUSINESS for SALE, cheap. 693, George-street South.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SMALL STORE or large Office wanted, centrally situated. Apply B. X., HERALD Office.

A FAMILY PHAETON to let on hire. Steady driver. Parfitt, Woollcomooloo.

BALMAIN or NORTH SHORE.—Wanted, COTTAGE, of 5 or 6 rooms, small garden, water view. Address, with terms, to C. R. D., HERALD Office. Immediate.

BILLIARD BALLS, Pin Pool, Cues, Skittles, Saloon Balls. Milgrove and Son, turners, 550, George-st.

WANTED, to purchase a PUBLICAN'S LICENSE. Apply to Arthur Cubitt, house agent, Bridge-st.

WANTED, to SELL a SHARE in a good spec.; £25. H. M., Mihill, news agent, Redfern.

WAVERLEY.—Wanted an eligible SITE for a House on the heights of Waverley. Apply, giving all particulars to Cash, General Post Office.

WANTED, to borrow £500 for three years, first-class country security. Reply stating lowest rate of interest, to X. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to rent near town, for six months, a Furnished HOUSE, with stables and garden. Address A. B., Mona House, Margaret-street.

WANTED, to rent a COTTAGE, containing 4 or 6 rooms, kitchen, &c., in a pleasant suburb of Sydney. Particulars addressed to Mrs. B. Leslie, Post-office, Newcastle, will receive immediate attention.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

A YOUNG Lady seeks an Engagement as Visiting Governess. B. L., Pierce, agent, William-street.

A WELL-EDUCATED junior ASSISTANT required for the dress department. D. Jones and Co.

AN EDUCATED Youth as CASHIER wanted. Apply by letter only, E. Way, draper, Pitt-street.

A WIDOW LADY (English), giving up her home, would take the supervision of the domestic affairs of an elderly widower: no salary, comfortable home only object. S. C., HERALD Office.

BRISBANE HOSPITAL.—Applications will be received by the Committee up to 27th April, for a duly qualified Medical Man, as RESIDENT SURGEON. Salary, £160 per annum, with residence. Further information can be obtained by applying at E. Row and Co.'s, Pitt-street, between 10 and 12 o'clock a.m., this day.
By order of the Committee,
J. L. BOURNE, Secretary.

BRASSFINISHER wanted. Apply to J. Gilchrist, 77, Market-street.

CHIEF OFFICER wanted. Brig Aurora, Cuthbert's Wharf.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, good Body HANDS. Apply before 10 a.m., Mrs. Durrant, Farmer and Co.

DRESSMAKING.—APPRENTICES and Improvers wanted. Vacancy indoor. Miss Hall, Liverpool-st.

DRAPERS.—Wanted, a good HAND, for the Print Department. Albion House, 398, George-street.

DRILL INSTRUCTOR.

Applications will be received at this office, until SATURDAY next, the 22nd instant, from persons competent for the office of Drill Instructor.
Particulars can be obtained on inquiry at the office.
W. WILKINS, Secretary.
Council of Education Office,
Sydney, April 18, 1871.

MACHINISTS wanted, for Grover and Baker's. Apply before 10 a.m., Mrs. Durrant, Farmer and Co.

SCHOLASTIC.—There is a most excellent opening for a School at MURRURUNDI. A Lady competent to teach would, at once, have a large number of day pupils; also pupils for music, French, and drawing. Boarders would come from the district when it became known a respectable school was established, conducted by a competent person. Any particulars can be obtained from Mrs. C. GORDON, Murrurundi.

THE INCUMBENT of a Parish in the South Coast District will be glad to receive 2 BOARDERS, sons of gentlemen, for private tuition; a very healthy locality, and moderate terms. Address Incumbent, Box 143, Post Office, Sydney.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—Wanted a competent ASSISTANT for Queensland; good references required. Apply at E. Row and Co.'s, Pitt-street, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a Junior, for the country. Apply this morning, R. Gray and Son, Wynyard-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, PRESSERS; liberal wages. Apply early. Sydney Clothing Factory, 141, Pitt-st.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COAT HANDS Apply G. F. Jackson, 106½, King-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted good COAT and VEST HANDS. L. Bornstein, 368, George-street.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, Coat, Button-hole, and Baby Linen Makers. 217, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a LAD for the country as Blacksmith's Assistant. Rabone, Fees, and Co.

WANTED, a LAD for Cameo and Relief Stamping. Apply to R. Dennis, Stationer, 30, Bridge-street.

WANTED, an UPHOLSTERER. Apply 129, George-street.

WANTED, FINISHERS for strong work. Apply Juliff's Boot Factory, Redfern.

WANTED, a BRUSH HAND. Williams, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a PLASTERER, for a building. Apply to W. English, 210, Dowling-street.

WANTED, a good SHOEING SMITH. Apply T. Williams, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, Resident Governess for School, English, French, music. Address School, 759, George-st. S.

WANTED, a young Lady, to assist in the Shop. References required. Café de la Régence, 130, King-street.

WANTED, good, practical Working GARDENER (single), for country; satisfactory references; none others need apply. 9 o'clock, Law, Somner, and Co., seedsmen, 260, Pitt-street.

WANTED for the Country, an elderly Lady as GOVERNESS, to impart a sound English education, with Music. Apply to O. Lampe, Talbingo, Tumut.

WANTED, a DRILL MASTER at the Roman Catholic Orphan School, Parramatta. Application, with testimonials, to be addressed to the Committee of Management, at the Vicar-General's Office, St. Mary's, Sydney, up to Monday, the 24th instant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A LADY wishes to recommend her Nurse, a respectable middle-aged person, who has been with her for years, to a family going home; salary no object. Apply, by letter, Mrs. G. CLARK, 3, Bligh-street.

WANTED, SITUATION as GROOM and COACHMAN by singleman. Good reference. W., HERALD.

WANTED, by a young English girl, SITUATION in gentleman's family as UNDER NURSE. Address Nurse, HERALD Office.

WANTED, by a highly respectable young Woman, a Situation as House and Parlour Maid, in town or suburbs; highest reference from respectable family. Open for two days. Apply to Mrs. Donnelly, 83, William-street.

WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION in a country store; fully understands the grocery and wine and spirit business. Highest references. 491, George-street.

WANTED, a Situation as Cook and Laundress by a highly respectable person competent for duties; personal reference. Also, strong native Girl wants Situation as general Servant. Mrs. Donnelly, William-street.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A BOY wanted; one used to the bush preferred. Apply 370, Castlereagh-street South.

BARMAID wanted; respectable reference required. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

VOLUNTEER CLUB.—Wanted, good sober WAITER; references required. Apply after 9 a.m.

WANTED, a BARMAID. W. Brown, Labour Agent, 207, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Barmaid for Clarence. Also, Nurse, Protestant, ref. req. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL as Barmaid, references required. James Kelly, Emu Inn.

WANTED, a steady MAN, to make himself generally useful. R. Yeend, 116, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a useful, industrious GIRL. Apply to Mrs. Fussell, Farnham Cottage, Pitt-st., Waterloo.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSEMAID. Mrs. E. Hordern, 676, George-street South.

WANTED, an active young Man, as KITCHEN-MAN. Apply E. Jolley, 192, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good GOAT. Apply on board the Catherine, at Miller's Point.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, to deliver meat. Apply Quinlan, butcher, Victoria-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a BOY, accustomed to the milk business, drive, and milk. W. English, 210, Dowling-street.

WANTED, a young Man as ASSISTANT for warehouse. W. Saber, 502, George-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Steel, Devonshire and Riley st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY. W. Saber, 502, George-street.

WANTED, a smart young Girl as General SERVANT. Bovis, G. V. Brooke Hotel, Stanley-st.

WANTED, BOYS, to Sell the AUSTRALIAN FAMILY HERALD. Lee and Ross, 231, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, for Balmain, young Girl (fond of children), as General Servant. After 9 a.m. 4, Park st.

WANTED, a Girl, about 14, as NURSE. 106, Goulburn-street, near Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a GROOM. W. Mathews, 216, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a PANTRY MAID; references required. Apply Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a tidy young GIRL, to mind a child. Apply 87, Harrington-street, near Essex-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, a good cook. Apply Mrs. Cooper, 157, William-st., Woollcomooloo.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, about 18, to be generally useful (Protestant). 155, Devonshire-ter., Wm.-st.

WANTED, COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply Mrs. Cameron, Ewenton, Balmain. Ferry will be paid.

WANTED, a young MAN, to assist in butcher's shop. 141, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, at 145, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. No. 1 Wrenville-terrace, Moncur-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a little Girl, as NURSE, &c. Apply Johnson's Cottage, Chalse-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL. Apply Mrs. Quinn, 69, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, GIRL to do housework and assist in the bar. Sailors' Home Hotel, Lower George-street.

WANTED, 2 LAUNDRESSES, House and Parlour Maid, General Servant for two in family. Newtown Labour Office.

WANTED, a respectable MAN, as gardener, groom, and useful man. Apply to Mr. Tucker, Clifton, near Milson's Point Ferry.

WANTED, a respectable trustworthy young person, as General SERVANT, for a small family in town. Apply between 10 and 11 this morning, at 4, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a young MAN as Chaff-cutter, must make himself thoroughly useful, is also well accustomed to horses. Terms, 10s per week with board. Apply to Mr. J. Waitom, Tramway, near Parramatta.

WANTED, town and country BUTLERS, married Gardener, general useful Boy, able to milk; Nurse and Needlewoman, Housemaid and General Servant; good wages. Mr. Haigh, labour agent, 221, Pitt-